Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. TERMS, $2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA. FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 16, 1855. VOL. XXIII, NO. 27.

Select Poetry.

While 'Tis Daytime Let us Work.

Every mortal has his mission
In this world of active strife,
Whether in a high position
Or a lowly walk of life.

He it is, who, now fulfilling
Every duty day by day,
Shows the mind and spirit willing
To perform its onward way.

Life's a bark upon the ocean,
Tossed and rocked by every gale;
Now scuds on with speedy motion,
Now with rent and tattered sail.

Life's a bright and sunny morning,
With some light refre-shing showers,
Followed by dark cloudy warning
Of the storm that o'er us lowers.

Life's the cord of silver, binding
Man in contact with his kind;
Death is but that bond unwinding,
Setting free the earth-bound mind.

Life's the pitcher of the fountain
Whence immortal rills descend;
'Tis the fragile wheel surmounting
Cistern where pure waters blend.

Life's the day for deed and action,
Death's the rest, the time of night;
He who works with satisfaction,
Works while yet the hour is light.

Forward, then! the day is waning.
Westward sinks the setting sun;
Onward! on! without complaining,
Work, while yet it may be done.

Introduction to the ADJUTANT GENERAL'S REPORT.

His Excellency, WILLIAM BIGLER,
Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR:—I have the honor to submit to your Excellency the following report of the condition of the militia of the Commonwealth for the year 1854. I regret, however, to have to state that it is by no means as full and accurate as it should be, owing to the fact that whilst some of the officers upon whom the duty devolves of making return to this department of government, have totally failed to perform it, others have only discharged it in part. By reference to official papers, I find that my able predecessors, Generals IRWIN and KEENAN, were similarly embarrassed in making their reports, and hence it is evident that further legislation is necessary to secure a faithful observance of the laws pertaining to the militia.

The act of 1849 repealed the existing militia laws, and the law which the Adjutant General was directed to submit to the next Legislature was not only not adopted, but no other was substituted for it.

The law of 1822, was, in its general outline and conception, a good one; and, at least, had in view, a desire to conform to the establishment of a uniformity in the system as contemplated by the constitution. With some modifications, it could, in my opinion, be adapted to the present wants of our State.

With all the conflicting views and opinions that exist upon this subject, it may be difficult to have any law passed that will much improve the old one in its *main provisions*, not that I do not think that it could be improved.

Those who are voluntarily willing to "play soldiers," should be required also to subject themselves to the performance of all reasonable military duties, and should not, with impunity, be allowed to turn the system into ridicule, as is too frequently the case now. Limiting the punishment of those in commission to no greater than that of being cashiered, there should be no objection to an officer being arraigned before a court (consisting of his brother officers,) for any "neglect of duty," for "unofficer-like conduct," or for "disobedience of the lawful orders of his superior," and this should not be confined to *"when the command to which he may belong shall be* PARADED." It frequently happens that an officer so neglects his command as to *waste it away*, and sometimes it has occurred that they will not either do duty or resign, and yet they cannot be reached by law. I would respectfully suggest, therefore, that the Governor be authorized to appoint a Board of, say three officers, with the Adjt. General, to prepare a law to be submitted to the next Legislature, and that until the further action of that body, the law of 1822 should, for the present, be restored, except so far as it may have been modified by the plan in the act of 1849, for the training of those only *who are uniformed*, and by the payment of fines by those who are disinclined to perform such service.

In 1847, while holding the office of Adjutant General under commission from His Excellency, FRANCIS R. SHUNK, I had the honor to report two hundred and seventy-six thousand and seventy men as the strength of the militia of the Commonwealth; and, by an official communication from the ordnance department at Washington, bearing date March 30, 1854, I was informed that the State had been regularly credited with its apportionment from 1847 to 1853, inclusive, upon the basis of the report of 1847, alluded to above. Our quota amounted to:

For 1847,	2,085	muskets.
" 1848,	2,058	"
" 1846,	2,011	"
" 1850,	1,966	"
" 1851,	1,825	"
" 1852,	1,752	"
" 1853,	1,551	"

It will be perceived that there has been a regular and gradual falling off in the annual apportionment. This is owing to the fact of the coming in of new States and territories and to the changes in the aggregate of the militia force returned by others.

In making my requisition upon the General Government for the quota due for 1854, I was notified by the proper officer, that Pennsylvania was entitled to draw but eighty-two muskets (or their equivalent) for the year 1853, being the actual quota as based upon the latest reported number of militia, (thirteen thousand one hundred and fifty,) bringing the State in debt to the end of 1853, in the number of one thousand six hundred and eighteen muskets, (overdrawn,) which it would require nearly twenty years to repay. In other words, that we could draw no more arms or military stores for a period of twenty years!

I discovered at once, that the error consisted in reporting only the *uniformed* militia as the strength of the State, of which fact I succeeded in convincing the department, as will be seen by the reply of the head of the ordnance office, in which he says: "Your *explanations* respecting the *diminished* number of militia reported by your immediate predecessor, are satisfactory, and the apportioning of arms to the State of Pennsylvania will accordingly be made upon the basis of the return of 1847:" consequently I was enabled to draw for the present year, seven hundred and ten muskets and two hundred and fifty rifles, with accoutrements complete, one hundred and fifty light artillery sabres, and two hundred *extra* setts of infantry accoutrements, to be issued with *repaired* guns, nearly all of which have been disposed of to those entitled to receive them; not, however, being more than one-half enough to supply the demand.

By the second section of the supplement to the act of 1849, each assessor is required, under a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to make return to the inspector of the proper brigade, of all *delinquent militia men* in his district; and yet, notwithstanding I directed a circular to all the brigade inspectors in the State, calling their attention to this fact, not more than about one-third of the delinquents have been returned to this office. As will be seen by the table annexed, the uniformed militia number, 16,663
Delinquents, 90,294

Making, 106,957

I have made an abstract of this report to His Excellency, the President of the United States, as required by law, and requested him to direct that our next quota be based upon three hundred thousand, as the strength of our force, assuring him that future legislation would point out some mode by which this fact can be clearly demonstrated. To base our quota upon a less numbe than that reported in 1847, would be manifestly unjust to the gallant citizen soldiery of Pennsylvania, who so manfully responded to the call of their country, during the late war with Mexico; and who now stand ready to promptly obey any call that may be made upon them by authority of law.

I have visited all the State arsenals, and found the SUPERINTENDENTS faithfully discharging the duties devolving upon them. During the past summer, the Harrisburg and Meadville arsenals have undergone slight repairs, and are now in good condition. The arsenal at Philadelphia having been sold to the Central railroad company, and they being desirous to appropriate the building, as well as the lot, to their own use, made it necessary to remove the stores, there deposited, to some other place; consequently, under the advice of your Excellency, and experienced military gentlemen in the city, a temporary building was rented in Vine street one door west of Seventeenth, at an annual cost of $100. On the north and west sides of this building, are located carpenter shops, and on the east, a grocery, making it rather an unsafe depository for the public stores, in the absence of any insurance.

The $30,000 appropriated to purchase a lot and put up an arsenal, is altogether insufficient for the purpose intended; and, after twice visiting Philadelphia on the subject, and consulting a number of military gentlemen, it was deemed advisable to postpone the purchase of a lot until it could be ascertained whether or not the authorities of the consolidated city would not make a liberal appropriation, to be added to the State appropriation, in order that a building might be erected that would do honor to the Commonwealth, and so constructed as to afford protection to the city in case of riot or invasion. It will be necessary, however, to come to some determination soon, and if the city declines to appropriate, I would respectfully suggest that the $30,000 be applied to the improvement of the arsenal at Harrisburg, with the view of removing the arms and stores now deposited in Philadelphia to that place, thereby dispensing with an arsenal in Philadelphia altogether.

During the months of June, July and August last, general, field, regimental and company officers were elected to serve for five years; and as many of them are "fresh from the ranks of the people," and not "*booked*" in their duties, more than ordinary difficulty has been experienced in getting full and accurate returns from their several offices. This difficulty, however, will be obviated in a short time.

There is a commendable military spirit in the Commonwealth at present. New companies are organizing in different parts of the State, whilst several fine companies, now *uniformed*, are destitute of arms, which has caused many complaints and much dissatisfaction. The impression seems to be very generally entertained that the Ajutant General has it in his power to furnish arms, &c., whenever asked for, notwithstanding he has only the command of about thirteen hundred muskets annually, or their equivalent, which, when divided among the cavalry, artillery, infantry and rifle forces, give but a small amount to each. This year we had but nine hundred and sixty rifles and muskets to issue to the volunteers of the entire State. I mention this fact distinctly, in order to draw the especial attenten of our citizen soldiery to the limited means placed at the disposal of the Adjutant General.

I think it would be but just and fair that the State Legislature should appropriate something more for the *encouragement* of volunteers, than the mere pittance now given to companies for armory purposes. The entire *surplus* military fund should, at least, be appropriated to maintain an organization which is the pride of the Commonwealth in time of peace, and our *sure defence in time of war*.

I have made no sales of old arms, &c., during the year, but have directed several brigade inspectors to make sale, with instructions to account for the same in the settlement of their accounts with the Auditor General and State Treasurer.

For statistical information, I would respectfully refer your Excellency to the accompanying tables.

Very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. W. BOWMAN,
Adjutant General, P. M.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Bedford, Dec. 30, 1854.

Translated from the French for Home Journal.

A BRILLIANT WEDDING.

A wedding was recently celebrated a La Madeline. Numerous equipages were stationed at the doors of the church during the ceremony. The curious, the *flaneurs*, crowded in among the invited guests. All were desirous of beholding the bride, and to scrutinize the newly married couple. Ordinarily, such questioners gain nothing but commonplace gossip; but in this instance curiosity had been much excited. The espousals which had just taken place was the finale of a comedy, which produced a lively interest in the Fauxbourg Saint Honore.—The title to this historic drama ought to be "A Woman's Vengeance."

The lady in question was not a widow, as one might suppose from the facts disclosed, which denote a woman well accustomed to the vicissitudes of life. She was a maiden just arrived at majority, in the full bloom of youth, strikingly beautiful and with distinguished attractions. Add to these much intelligence, and a moderate fortune, and you will readily conceive that the lady did not lack admirers who were anxious to win her favor. And, indeed, there were half a dozen from whom she selected one. A young gentleman, whom we shall call M. Felix that being his Christian name, had the good fortune to inspire her with an ardent passion, which seemed to be reciprocated, or rather was really so; but the stability of which was not proof against circumstances which afterwards occurred.

The fortune of M. Felix was very moderate, barely sufficient to enable him to sustain a position in the fashionable world. This, to one of a sentimental turn of mind, was rather inconvenient. No hope of accession gilded the horizon—no splendid inheritance awaited him: judge, then, if the happy lot which was tendered him—a union with a beautiful woman, loving and beloved—was rejected!

But this peaceful happiness was disturbed by an unexpected occurrence. The horizon of his hopes, hitherto so gloomy, was suddenly illuminated, and a brilliant future suddenly dawned upon him. He became heir apparent to an immense fortune. An uncle who had long lived in the greatest poverty and obscurity, upon a small annuity, by sudden turns of fortune and lucky accidents, had become exceedingly rich. Now this fortunate individual was sixty years old, and not a relative in the world, save this nephew. M. Felix, therefore, was considered his heir to estates producing a yearly rent of forty or fifty thousand livres, and was duly installed in that position.

The mind of the forturate M. Felix was much elated with this extraordinary change in his circumstances, and he launched forth on the sea of dissipation and extravagance without reserve. The tranquil pleasures of matrimony lost their charms; all his former plans were abandoned; and he gave himself up to a life of gayety and frivolous pleasure, breaking his engagement without the least scruple, and leaving his affianced bride to console herself as best she might.

And how did the deserted lady receive the desertion of her lover? What sentiments filled her bosom at this cold blooded abandonment?—We shall not at this time disclose her feelings. The sequel will sufficiently describe them.

After this rupture with her unfeeling admirer, the lady appeared in society more charming than ever; she met him without the slightest apparent emotion, and becoming introduced to the uncle, she put forth all her powers of pleasing—all the graces of wit and beauty—to captivate the sexagenary *millionaire*. In this she was completely successful. The old gentleman became a willing captive. Mademoiselle ——— became the consort of the uncle of M. Felix. Three-quarters of his estate was settled upon her by the contracts of marriage, and for the residue, the chance of inheritance by M. Felix is very slender.

Such are the facts gleaned by the curious, who thronged the entrance of the church of La Madeleine, on Monday last.

A NEW PHASE OF ROBBERY.—We learn the following facts respecting a recent robbery committed on board the cars of the Central Railroad. On Friday last a young woman took the cars for the West, at a station a short distance beyond Utica. Her baggage was checked for Buffalo. After proceeding a short distance upon the journey, a woman who was a fellow passenger, affecting a desire to relieve the loneliness of the young lady, took a seat with her, and became very sociable. She was, in fact, quite attentive, and, among other marks of familiarity, offered her protege her bottle of smelling salts, which was accepted and used. Soon after inhaling the pungent odor of the vinaigrette she became powerfully affected by the influence of some subtle soporific agent which it contained, and fell asleep. She remained in this unconscious condition for some time, and on recovering from her stupor discovered that she had been robbed of her purse, baggage checks, &c. On arriving at the Clyde station, she made known the facts to the conductor, and the railroad men made up a sufficient sum to take her to her destination. This circumstance developes a new and dangerous scheme for the robbery of unsuspecting persons on the railway trains. Doubtless the female adept had caused her victim to inhale the vapor of chloroform, and thus had her fully in her power while she perpetrated the robbery. If they carry on their operations to the extent of taking baggage, also, it is a still more serious business. Let every one be cautious about encouraging the approaches of plausible strangers on the cars.—*Rochester American.*

A Capital Hit.

John Rowan, Esq., of Kentucky, having been called upon from several quarters to become a Democratic candidate for Governor of that State, declined to assume the position for reasons alleged in a letter to the Louisville *Times*. He says:

"I am unwilling to peril the fair prospects of the party by becoming their standard bearer in the next contest, for the simple reason that my wife is a *Catholic*. I see that a highly respectable Whig paper (the *Commonwealth*) estimates the number of Know-Nothings in Kentucky at fifty thousand; and as I have been informed by good authority, that no man who has a Catholic wife can be a member of that society, it is fair to presume that they would not vote for a man so circumstanced. If this be true, fifty thousand citizens of Kentucky would say to me, "What though you are a native of Kentucky, and your ancestors were among the pioneers of this fair land: what though your grandfathers, Lytle and Rowan, lost the earnings of their lives—the first by the torch of the Indian, the last by the moneys of the Continental Congress—what though they did toil on fighting the Indian and felling the forest, and under all these difficulties educate a portion of their families, and that portion not unknown or undistinguished in the histories of Ohio, Kentucky, and the nation: and what though you may be qualified to discharge the high duties of the office you aspire to; we, fifty thousand citizens of Kentucky, living happily around our hearthstones, won for us by the daring of such men as you sprung from, are determined that you shall not become Governor of Kentucky, Mr. Rowan, because your wife, exercising the privilege guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, and the constitution of every State in the Confederacy, to worship God as she pleases, is a *Catholic*. It matters not to us that the ancestors of that wife were of those who landed with Lord Baltimore, and established the good old colony of Maryland, (to this hour the home of refinement and hospitality,) the first to invite the Religionists of Christendom to come and worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences."

THE RICH AND THE POOR.

When I compare together different classes, as existing at this moment in the civilized world, I cannot think the difference between the rich and the poor, in regard to mere physical suffering, so great as is sometimes imagined. That some of the indigent among us die of scanty food, is undoubtedly true; but vastly more, in this community, die from eating too much than from eating too little; vastly more from excess than from starvation. So, as to clothing, many shiver from want of defences against the cold; but there is vastly more suffering among the rich from absurd and criminal modes of dress, which fashion has sanctioned, than among the poor from deficiency of raiment. Our daughters are oftener brought to the grave by their rich attire, than our beggars by their nakedness. So the poor are often overworked; but they suffer less than many among the rich, who have no work to do, no interesting object to fill up life, to satisfy the infinite cravings of man for action. According to our present modes of education, how many of our daughters are victims of our *ennui!*—a misery unknown to the poor, and more intolerable than the weariness of excessive toil. The idle young man, spending the day in exhibiting his person in the street, ought not to excite the envy of the overtasked poor; and this cumberer of the ground is found exclusively among the rich.—*Channing.*

Hoof Bound.

The following are the directions of Dr. Gadd for this disease, and we regard them as the best we have seen on this interesting subject to every farmer, few of whom are acquainted with this important knowledge. The *shoer*, however, has much to do with this disease; for in many cases he can produce it by improper shoeing; and can cure it, in its early stages, by proper shoeing. Many horses are injured in their feet, some of them for life, by unworkmanlike shoeing, and how few owners of horses know it?—*Ed. Ger. Tel.*

"In all cases we must endeavor to give the frog a bearing upon the ground; and in order to do this the shoe ought to be removed. A dry, brittle, and contracted hoof may be improved by repeated poulticing with soft soap and rye meal, applied cold. So soon as the hoof softens, let it be dressed, night and morning, with turpentine, linseed oil, and powdered charcoal, equal parts. Yet, after all, a run of grass in a soft pasture, the animal having nothing more than tips on his feet, is the best treatment. A very popular notion exists, that cow manure has a wonderful effect on a contracted hoof; but it is the candid opinion of the author, and no doubt the reader will coincide, that filth and dirt of every kind are unfavorable to healthy action. Such remedy, aside from its objection on the score of decency, savors too much of bygone days, when live eels were sent on an errand down horse's throats to unravel their intestines. If any benefit belongs to such an objectionable application, it is due to the property it possesses of retaining moisture; therefore cold poultices and water are far superior. Clay and moist earth, placed in the stall for the horses to stand on, are far superier to a stuffing of wet oakum, which can be removed at pleasure. In order to keep it in contact with the sole, we have only to insinuate two strips of wood between the sole and shoe, one running lengthwise and the other crosswise of the foot. It affords considerable pressure to the foot, is cooling and cleanly, and is far superior to the above articles."

A HAPPY RE-UNION.—An interesting incident was related to us yesterday by a friend, which we consider worthy of making a note of. A young man named Samuel Cline, son of Henry Cline, a resident of Elizabeth township, reached his father's dwelling on Wednesday of last week, having been absent from home about a year. He was one of the crew of a pair of coal-boats which left this city, and were sunk in the Mississippi, in January, 1854, at the time so many fatal accidents occurred, burying in a watery grave a number of our laboring citizens. The crew consisted of twenty-one persons, only three of whom reached the shore—the pilot, and a gentleman whose name we did not learn, beside himself. The two former have since died—the pilot, two hours after gaining the beach. The other succeeded in reaching his home, in Lawrenceville, but survived scarcely a week, the hardships he experienced being too much for his constitution to endure. Young Cline had been at the mercy of strangers from the period of the disaster until reaching home, being sick the greater portion of the time, and unable to procure sufficient means to pay his fare hither. He states that he was seven hours in the water, and floated down the river eleven miles. The story is too long and heart-rending to relate. The anxious father had received no intelligence from his son during his absence, and had nearly given him up for lost. His almost-broken heart was filled with joy when Samuel stepped into the house, and the lad was so overcome with gratitude that he had been permitted to gaze once more on the smiling faces of those most near and dear to him—the aged father, kind mother, and loving sisters and brothers—and to sit beside the old homestead hearth again, that he was unable to restrain his emotion.—The pleasure of the re-union is partly o'ershadowed, however, as the young man shows indications of not long remaining a member of the family circle.—*Pittsburg Union.*

A TRAIN WRECKED ON THE PRAIRIES.

Advices were received, says the Chicago *Journal* of the 29th ult., last Saturday evening, to the effect that the train which left for Springfield early last week, on board of which were the Speaker of the House, the members of the Legislature from this county, and almost a quorum of other members, the clerks of the two Houses, &c., were in imminent peril.

About forty miles from Wilmington, it appears that the train came to a snow drift, about fifteen feet deep. The locomotive being nearly out of water, the engineer and conductor proceeded to the next station to get a supply, when, on arriving, the tank was found to be frozen, so that the engine could not return, and the passengers—250 in number—were left to pass the night. Being out of fuel, the first onslaught was made upon the emigrant cars, the seats of which answered the purpose. Next the wants of the inner man claimed attention, and an attack was made upon the express car, which very soon fell into the hands of the victors, yielding a substantial share of spoils in the shape of oysters, *en route* for the crusine of his Excellency Governor Matteson.

When morning broke, the party found themselves alone upon the deep, but spying a house some four miles distant, an able bodied corps of sappers and miners were despatched for a little aid and comfort.

The house proved to be the residence of a worthy farmer, who forthwith loaded his team with fuel and provender, and took off the women and children. A couple of gentlemen took a conveyance across the Morris, twenty miles distant, where they struck the rock Island train—some few others started on foot for Pontiac, ten miles distant—but a greater share remained at the scene of disaster.

When last heard from, the Speaker of the House, axe in hand, was presiding over a woodpile—the Chairman of Banks and Incorporations had under consideration a snow-bank 15 feet deep and 20 miles in extent—clearly a bank of "deposit." The Committee on Internal Improvement were dispatched after mince-pies and sandwiches, while the lobby, "my Lord Coke" in the Chair had resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on the State of the Country.

Mr. Farnham, on learning of the circumstances, despatched a locomotive from Joliet, with provisions to the train, but we do not learn whether it reached them or not.

The depth of snow, if on a level, would be from three to three and a half feet, although the drifts range from fifteen to fifty feet in depth, all through the country, with what results to the railroads we give elsewhere.

A terrible accident took place on Friday last, on the Dixon Air line, to one of the operatives employed in opening the way through a monster drift. A track layer, by the name of Porter, one of the most active, energetic and efficient men upon the whole line of the road, had volunteered his services to help the train through the snow, and was standing on the side platform of the locomotive when the latter was put in motion. A body of snow striking against him caused his foot to slip from the platform.—It was caught by the driving wheel in such a way as to wrench the leg entirely off at the knee-joint.

The poor man fell backward over the railing of the platform, while his leg with the boot still on, fell upon the track beneath the locomotive. Porter was taken up and carried as quickly as possible back to Dixon, when the remaining portion of his limb was twice amputated; first, just above the severance from the leg, and afterwards still higher up, on account of the bone being shattered. When our informant left Dixon, Porter was regarded as likely to recover from his awful wound.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

Horrible Suffering.

Four families, consisting of four men, four women and thirteen children, left Germany for the New World. On the voyage two of the women died. On landing in New York, a portion of the large party of emigrants on the ship were sent back as paupers. The four families, having a small amount of money, were allowed to land. Having acquaintances in this region, they determined to reach Pittsburg.

During their journey hither, they had a scanty supply of food, and clothing altogether insufficient for the inclemency of the season. The emigrant cars were oftentimes poorly heated, and in changing from one train to another, they were frequently compelled to stand shivering in the frosty air for hours, like so many beasts. The women, we are informed, had neither cloaks, shawls, nor under skirts. It is not wonderful, therefore, that when they arrived at this city they were all sick, half-naked and half-starved. Their acquaintances, who were also extremely poor, received them into their houses in Allegheny, where the ladies of the Benevolent Society found them.

The children were the most severely affected by the sufferings which they had undergone.—Their heads were swelled to twice their natural size, and it was at first thought they were attacked by the measles. It proved, however, to be an eruptive disease, caused solely by cold and starvation. Their limbs were frost-bitten, and there they lay in agony upon the floor, without clothing, food, bedding or fuel. The men were also groaning with pain, having denied themselves food, in order to divide what morsel they had amongst their children. The women were suffering too—their breasts and shoulders being perfectly raw and bleeding with the intense frost.

In this condition the ladies referred to found them. Every effort in their power was made to relieve them. Physicians were called, bedding, clothing, food and fuel obtained, and a room rented where they would be more comfortable. The services of proper attendants were also procured. But the delicate forms of the little sufferers had experienced too severe a shock. On Sunday, the 28th, two of them were buried. Another day of last week saw two more laid in the silent grave. Thanks to the exertion of the physicians and others, the rest have been spared, and are now in a fair way of recovery—except one of the men, who seems most heroically to have deprived himself of food during his journey from New York, in order to supply the wants of his little ones. He has been taken to the Western Pennsylvania Hospital but his recovery is doubtful.

The remaining nine children have been adopted by different German families residing in the neighborhood.

The condition of the western and southern roads is desperate on account of the snow.—There has been no communication with Saint Louis for eleven days. Seventeen Locomotives are either frozen or buried on the Chicago and Mississippi road.

FIRE AND LOSS OF LIFE.—The Harrisburg Herald has been informed that on Saturday night, week, the house of Mr. John Crum, of Dauphin county, was destroyed by fire, and that the owner perished in the flames. The general supposition is that Mr. Crum was killed for his money, and the house fired by the murderer. Mr. Crum's daughter was away from home on Saturday night, and there was no one else in the house.

☞A writer in the Boston Journal thinks that of three hundred thousand children in this country who die under ten years of age at least one hundred thousand might survive but for the effects of saleratus. He relates a story of sickness in a boarding-house at Williamstown, Mass., caused by eating biscuits, puddings, &c., full of salaratus. Out of fifteen boarders, thirteen were taken sick, and were confined a long time; two of them died, another barely escaped death, and the others recovered after severe sickness. Prof. Tatlock and Rev. Mr. Crawford, who ate but little of the food, escaped illness.

Military.—The Adjutant General of New York has announced that the Commander-in-Chief will not disband, at discretion, any military organization, but only in case he is expressly required by law to do it. The Adjutant General also reports that the records of his office supply no means of discovering whether any regiments, battalions, or companies, are organized in violation of law.

SUDDEN DEATH.—We learn that on the morning of the 24th of January, Mr. Francis Friend, who resides in the Accident district of this county, left home on business which detained him till next day. On his return, on opening the door of his house, the first object that met his sight was his wife lying dead upon the floor, with her child, about two years old, lying by her side, nearly frozen to death. Mrs. F. was in perfect health the day before. A jury of inquest was summoned by Truman West, Esq., who came to the conclusion that the deceased died of apoplexy.—*Cumberland Alleghanian.*

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, Feb. 16, 1855.

G. W. Bowman, Editor and Proprietor.

An Apprentice, to learn the Printing, Will be taken at the office of the Bedford Gazette on favorable terms.

☞An ineffectual attempt to elect a U. S. Senator for Pennsylvania was made by our State Legislature on last Tuesday. General CAMERON is the regularly nominated candidate of the Whig and Know-Nothing caucus. On the day fixed for the election, however, the supporters of Mr. CURTIN, the Administration aspirant, bolted, and the election stands postponed until the 27th inst.—so that we may expect little business to be done by the Legislature for the next two weeks.

The General only lacked 7 votes of an election.

Important Vote in Congress.

The following resolution was offered on Monday in the House of Representatives of the United States, by Hon. William Witte, of Pennsylvania, and on the motion to suspend the rules, so as to bring it to discussion and a direct vote, the yeas and nays were called:

Whereas discussions have been indulged in this House, in Committee of the Whole, which, with other circumstances, lead to the conviction that there exists in this country an extensive secret oath-bound political association, which seems intended to interfere with the purity of elections and the legislation of the country, such an association as excited the fears and induced the solemn warnings of Washington in his Farewell Address: therefore,

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this House, the existence of secret oath-bound political associations, having in view an interference with the sanctity of the ballot-box, and the direction of the course of national legislation, is inconsistent with and dangerous to the institutions of republicanism, and directly hostile to the genius of the government.

Resolved, That every attempt to proscribe any class of citizens on account of their religious opinions, or to favor or to injure any religious denomination by national legislation, is a distinct violation of the spirit of the constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That while a careful and strict administration of the naturalization laws is a solemn duty, yet every interference with the guarantied rights of naturalized citizens is inconsistent with the plighted faith of the nation, and must diminish its growth and prosperity.

Democrats in the affirmative	90
Whigs in the affirmative	14
	104
Democrats in the negative	31
Whigs in the negative,	49
	78

not a two-thirds vote; so the House refused to consider the resolution. We have already given the yeas and nays.

It is just to say that nearly all the democrats who voted in the negative on this resolution did so on the ground that it might open a lengthy discussion, and delay important business to a late hour of the session. This was the position of the Hon. George S. Houston, the able chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, who has labored so strenuously to bring the House to action on the pressing business now before it; and this, also, was the position of the chairman of most of the leading committees in the House. As it was, however, the decided and controlling majority of the democratic party were found enrolled, we are glad to say, in favor of the principles avowed by the resolution, and fourteen whigs aided to swell the affirmative vote.

This is a question which must be squarely met. It cannot be evaded. However aspirants for office may dislike the test, the people will demand that every candidate shall show his hand. Such an issue as that presented by the resolutions of Mr. Witte rises above temporary party issues. The idea of opposing the new conspiracy is based upon principles of enduring virtue and of daily necessity, and wo unto the public man who, in the selfish race for temporary success and personal advantage, forfeits his obligation to his fellow-beings and to the truth by uniting with this know-nothing conspiracy. The democratic party has here another opportunity to show its firmness and its fidelity in adhering to great principles in the dark hour; and though menaced by disaster and defeat, it will not surrender before a crusade which, however transiently successful, will soon end in the overthrow of all who are concerned in it.—*Wash. Union.*

Professor Tiffany.

This gentleman, after leaving here, re-delivered his Know-Nothing Lecture before the *Young Men's Christian Association* of the Borough of York, on the succeeding evening after his debut in Fulton Hall. Are these Associations also to be converted into Know-Nothing Lodges? Verily, it looks very much like it in the town of York, when they will employ such a politico-clerical demagogue to lecture before them.

By the way, does this man, Professor TIFFANY, traverse the State delivering his Know-Nothing Lectures at the instance or instigation of the Faculty of Dickinson College? or does he do it, and thereby neglect his duties in the Chair of Mathematics, by permission of the Trustees of that time-honored Institution?—The public have some interest in this matter—inasmuch as one of two things is certain; either he neglects his duties in the College, or else his services are of so little importance there that his presence is not required. It was well remarked the other day by a gentleman of our acquaintance in this City—"I pay Professor Tiffany for teaching my son the Mathematics, and not for travelling over the State making political speeches."

We can tell the Baltimore Conference and the Trustees of Dickinson College, that if they do not very shortly put a stop to this demagogue's lectures, or eject him from the Pulpit and College, he will do lasting injury to the Church and the venerable Institution of Learning under its management.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

A MARKED COMPLIMENT.—The London *Court Journal*, in alluding to our Minister to England, Mr. BUCHANAN, pays him this handsome compliment:—"Among the many able men whom America has sent to represent her at our court, not one has obtained a greater amount of consideration with our statesmen than Mr. Buchanan. To great diplomatic talents, his excellency unites a modest demeanor and wonderful conversational powers, so that in any political gathering, his ascendency is speedily manifest."

A NEW FEATURE.—A lady in Franklin county, in this State, was recently married, her father refusing to give his consent, however, till the husband gave bond in $500 that he would treat her kindly. After marriage he treated her so badly that she left him, and the father brought suit for the recovery of the bond. The case was declared invalid in the County Court, but being taken up to the Supreme Court a decision was given for plaintiff for the amount and costs.

Just as we Expected.

Mrs. Sarah Young, one of the wives of Brigham Young, in Utah territory, and a Miss Eliza Williams, are about to travel the United States, on a lecturing expedition against Mormonism.—We supposed that opposition to Mormonism would be a speculating scheme in the hands of some lecturer or strong-minded woman, before long, and the announcement by these two women of their intentions, proves our conclusions right. Mormonism at first, was, and is still, a vile hoax by which simple-minded people are led to the adoption of a system at variance with every principle of christianity and social order. It was designed to enrich some at the expense of the credulous, and thus far has worked admirably.

What, however, strikes us as exceedingly strange, is that Mrs. Sarah Young should live so long with Brigham Young, and not find out the iniquity of the whole system. We think she was a long time coming to her senses, that is if she had any desire at all to know the object and intentions of the leaders of the Mormons. It is either so, or being a strong-minded woman, fancies by running off from her leige lord, and coming to the States, she can, by patterning after Lucy Stone and the Rev. Antoinette Brown, amass a fortune. The latter conclusion, we are inclined to think, is the ruling one. It is only within the last year that Mormonism is beginning to be discussed, and as it will likely be an exciting topic, in which all various congregations of Christians will take a deep interest, Mrs. Young no doubt supposes that by lecturing, and thus ministering to the excitement of the people, she can make herself comfortable for the balance of her life.

What a credulous people we are! One set get up a humburg and make a fortune out of it, and another do the same thing by opposing it. —*Demo. Union.*

Remarks of Gen. Cass.

In the United States Senate, on Monday, on the presentation of certain resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Michigan, the veteran Gen. Cass, boldly declared his purpose to disregard the treasonable and illiberal instructions, nor would he, on the other hand, by resigning his seat, give place to some more pliant representative of the faction now in the ascendant in that State.

He said the Democratic party has lost its ascendancy in Michigan, and these resolutions are the result of the action of the new party. I am now instructed to vote to deprive American citizens in the territories of the power to regulate the relations between master and servant, and for the repeal of the fugitive slave act, which was passed to give effect to the solemn guarantees of the constitution. I shall neither obey these instructions no resign my seat. If a political party, whenever, by whatever combinations, it attains power, can compel its opponents holding legislative trusts to violate their consciences and consistency, or resign their positions, it would radically affect the organization of the Senate, and be incompatible with its office, as the representative branch of the sovereignty of the States.

The Senate would loss every characteristic of permanance, as power was transferred from one party to another. This would operate against the Democratic party, for their opponents do not recognize their right to instruct. The intolerant proscription which is advocated by the new party would exclude from political confidence the first General who fell at the head of an organized army at Quebec, and the last surviving signer of the Declaration of Independence, because he was a Catholic.

The adoption of either measure recommended by the Legislature of Michigan, would be the sequel for the breaking up of this government, and the dissolution of this confederacy. There are many honest men who scout all idea of danger, and are prepared to sacrifice the structure of freedom to one overpowering impulse. I shall remain in the position I now occupy till the end of my term, unless the democracy of Michigan shall require me to act against my own convictions of duty.

What I fear above all things, is that the people may be struck with judicial blindness, with which the nations are punished for national offences, and thus add to the melancholy list of the people who had not wisdom enough to appreciate the value of free institutions, nor virtue and firmness enough to maintain them.

☞A MENDICANT LENDING FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS.—The Buffalo *Republic* states that a merchant of that city was "short" five hundred dollars, a few days ago, and found it difficult to raise, until a friend took him to the house of a worthy old German, where, on giving good security, it was handed to him, all in specie, with the offer of five hundred more, if it was wanted. This generous offer was declined, and as the merchant turned to leave, the door opened, and in trooped the three or four ragged children of the money-lender, with baskets on their arms, whom the borrower at once recognized as "regular customers" at his house, and who had just that moment returned from his larder with their customary supply of cold victuals.

☞THE SEARCH FOR THE SLOOP OF WAR ALBANY.—Advices have reached Washington from the United States war steamer Fulton, now in cruise in the West Indies, in search of the missing sloop of war Albany. The Fulton was at Cape Hayti on the 15th ult. No intelligence, says the *Star*, had been obtained of the search, though the Fulton had visited Nassau, San Salvador and St. Matthewstown, to that end. Nothing was known of her at Turks' Island. It was clear she was not wrecked near either of the Bahamas. On the 15th ult. the Fulton was to have weighed anchor to continue her search, proceeding through the Mono passage, and thence to the island of St. Thomas for coal.

☞California exhibits at the present time the oddest extremes of life. Many of these have already become widely known by the descriptions of travellers and letter writers, but the theme seems always new. One account, now before us, after mentioning the existence of great distress in San Francisco, speaks of the habits of dress as insanely extravagant. No one wears calico, and while even servant girls sport handkerchiefs which cost ten to fifteen dollars, mechanics' wives wear laces costing from fifteen to three hundred dollars, and dresses costing from two hundred to five hundred dollars. The private entertainments given are of the same character.

☞Lewis Schonberger, a young man of about twenty-three years of age, married a short time since Louisa Ann Jordan, in Henrico, Virginia. The father took her forcibly away from her husband on the morning of their marriage. A law suit followed. The father contended that marriage license was obtained by perjury. The husband said it had not been, and contended that if it had, the Virginian code did not annul the marriage, and the law pointed out the punishment. The Judge agreed with the husband, gave him back his wife, at which result there was a great shout of approbation in the court room.

☞PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW IN MICHIGAN.—The Governor of Michigan has signed the prohibitory liquor bill passed by the Legislature of that State a few days ago. It takes effect in ninety days after its approval. There are some provisions about it that render it doubtful whether it is constututional or not. One of these allows a man to make an affidavit that he suspects and believes that an individual has liquor about his premises with intent to sell—and therupon a justice may issue a warrant to seize and destroy the liquor, upon proof of the complaint. Another provision allows druggists to sell liquors.

AMERICANS IN LONDON.—An American writing from London to the Newark *Advertiser*, says: "I have been forcibly and agreeably impressed with the attention which foreigners, at least Americans, receive here. No trouble is too great for those in office to take in order to enable them to enjoy and profit by the objects they have travelled so many miles to see and study. Even collections of paintings, shut to the British public, (Lord Ellsmere's gallery, for example,) are freely opened to them without fee or reward.

☞It is a singular fact that 200 years ago, our fathers compelled the Scotch and Irish to bear arms: which shows that 1655 and 1855 are at variance. Thus, at the General Court holden at Plymouth, on the 5th of June, 1655, it was enacted:

"That all such Scots and Irish as are in any township in this government shall bear arms and train as others, excepting such as are servants, from month to month."—*Salem Register.*

☞THE AIR-LINE RAILROAD PROJECT BETWEEN NEW YORK AND THE SOUTH.—Application has again been made to the Legislature of the State of New Jersey for a charter to a company for constructing an "air-line railroad" through that State, Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia, so as to connect Norfolk with New York city. It is said the bill will be pressed with good prospects of success.

☞Queen Isabella, of Spain, has sent a magnificent golden tiara, as a personal present to the Pope. The tiara is encrusted with no fewer than eighteen thousand brilliants, so set as to throw off rays at all points, and to form around the holy father's head a halo of light like the "glory" of a saint! The Pope's "next best" tiara is one that was presented to Pius VII., by Napoleon I.

AMERICAN STEAMERS FOR THE EUROPEAN WAR.—It is asserted in one of the Southampton (English) papers, that the British have just despatched two naval officers to the United States, to purchase a large number of steamers for war purposes. Vessels of light drafts of water, for use in the sea of Azof and in the Baltic, are the class understood to be wanted.

☞A Washington millionaire has given out cards for a soiree on Thursday night, which was intended to eclipse all previous reunions of the kind at the federal capital. He opens a new mansion, and his three daughters are to appear in great splendor, wearing dresses that cost $300 each. Musicians were engaged in New York.

☞Fire Marshal Baker, of New York, has reported his investigations for six months, from June 1 to December 1, 1854. Of 180 fires during that period, 58 are supposed to have been caused by incendiaries, 36 to have been "set," (by the occupants, we presume, it is intended,) and 86 to have been the result of accident.

☞Wild cats still exist in the backwoods of Massachusetts, though one might have supposed that the progress of settlement would have long since driven them away or exterminated them. Three were killed recently at Easthampton, which had been committing depredations upon the sheep.

☞Mayor Wood, of New York, has made arrangements for machinery, such as is in use in London, Manchester and other European cities, to clean the streets of districts wherein the contractors have failed. The experiment will be tried at an early day.

☞A young lady at Brighton, while in the act of sneezing, came near dislocating her neck: she was insensible for some hours, and had it not been for the skill of the surgeon, who was immediately sent for, life would have soon been extinct.

☞One million three hundred and fifty-eight thousand and fifty-five dollars were coined at the mint of San Luis Potosi, Mexico, during the past year, and five millions five hundred and eighty thousand dollars at the mint in Guanajuato.

☞Mrs. Mary Colley was burned to death in her house at Washington, Guernsey county, Ohio, last week. She was alone at the the time, and it is supposed that in reaching for something on the mantel her clothes caught fire.

☞The national race course, on Long Island, was sold by the sheriff of Queen's county, at Jamaica, last week, to satisfy a mortgage of $27,500. It was bid off to a Mrs. Colton, for parties in Wall street.

☞The annual statement of the business of the railroads in Massachusetts, shows an increase during the last year, of 509,162 passengers, compared with the previous year, and 204,979 tons of freight.

A shock of an earthquake was felt in several parts of Tazewell county, Va., on the 22d ult. Some consternation was produced among the hands at work on the Cumberland Gap Road.

A battle was lately fought near Pecos, between the Texan Rangers and the Camanche Indians, in which the former were victorious. Seven of the Indians were killed and a large number captured.

A late Florida paper states that peas and other vegetable are blossoming in the open air.

A SENTENCE EXTENDED AT THE REQUEST OF THE CONVICT.—The Boston Traveller gives an account of a poor fellow taken up as a vagrant. He gave a pitiful story of the dispersion of his family while he was in jail, and that, having sought them in vain, he had been tempted to drink. He asked to be placed where he could not get rum, and where he should be obliged to work till spring. The court suggested two months in the house of correction: the prisoner thought that "about three would be better," and the court acceded to his request.

Moot Court--Case Stated.

"A, living in Philadelphia, owned a section of land in the State of Iowa. In 1848 A employed B to pay the taxes on the land. In 1852, A wrote to B requesting him to examine the land, and report its value per acre. B went and looked at the land, and wrote to A that it was worth $2 per acre.

In 1853, *no purchaser* offering, B wrote to A that he would give $2 per acre: the bargain was closed and A conveyed the land to B. At the time B wrote to A the land was really worth $4. A refunded the money to B for paying the taxes and also paid him for his services in paying the taxes. A paid B nothing for looking at the land and B never made any charge for it."

Attornies for Plaintiff, Shannon, Fyan, Fletcher, Reed Tate and Schell.

Attornies for Defendant, Barclay, Hall, Spang, Bannan, Tate and Boyd.

The charge of the court was delivered by BLODGET (JNO. A.) Justice.

The action brought by A against B upon the above stated case was in form an action of ASSUMPSIT, embracing the usual counts, for money laid out and expended, money had and received, account stated and the usual counts found in the ordinary printed forms. The court are of opinion, confining themselves to the facts embraced in the "case stated," that the plaintiff has mistaken his remedy, and that the present form of action cannot be sustained, as there is a total and irreconcileable variance between the "allegata and probata"—between the cause of action declared upon and the facts relied upon and set forth in the "case stated" and that a *demurrer* to the evidence embraced in the "case stated" would be fatal to the plaintiff's recovery in the present form of action.

The Count contained in the declaration "*for money had and received*," appears to be principally relied upon. Certainly it does not appear in any part of the transaction, that the defendant, B, was in the receipt of any money whatever. It does not even appear that B after the delivery of the deed to him by A sold the land, or that he received any consideration for the same. The very converse is the true state of the case: B was the payor of the only money that passed between the parties, and A was the recipient.

It has been decided that an action for money had and received, cannot be sustained without proof that the defendant had actually received money to the plaintiff's use. 1 Dall. 148, 222, 242. Lord Mansfield says, that the action for money had and received is a beneficial action for the plaintiff, and particularly so for the defendant, because the defendant can be liable no further than for the money he *has received*. It is in fact an action to oblige the defendant to refund "*ex vi termini*" precludes the idea of his being answerable for more than he has actually received. 1 Dall. 223. Here there was no fund to refund, the defendant not being in the receipt of any money whatever.

The plaintiff, however, bases his right to recover on the ground of alleged misrepresentation of the defendant, as to the value of the land, and says that the title to the land, was obtained from him, by the defendant, through circumvention and fraud. Were the allegation never so true, the plaintiff could not recover under the present declaration, for the defendant has not been called upon to respond to a charge of fraud. He is without notice, and therefore all evidence offered to establish FRAUD on the part of the defendant would be a departure from the allegata and the subject of rejection from its illegitimacy.

In this form of action the plaintiff waives all "TORTS"—admits the right of the defendant to receive, and therefore can recover no more than has accutally come to the defendant's hands.—2 Burr, 1008, Cowp. 146, Bull N. P. 128.—Here there is not the slightest evidence to show that B realized a dollar by the sale of the land purchased by him from A. Even had B sold the land for four dollars per acre, he must have sold it as his own, deriving his title from the deed of A, and it is declared that "ASSUMPSIT will not lie, to recove the proceeds of land, sold by the defendant under a claim of title as his own." 10 Watts, 338.

Suppose the plaintiff in his "election of action" had preferred an action upon the case, in nature of deceit, and set forth specially all the facts embraced in the case stated, and the defendant had *answered*, by producing the plaintiff's deed for the land: the *onus* would be thrown upon the plaintiff to prove that it had been obtained from him by fraud and circumvention. There is nothing in the "stated case" importing fraud, and fraud cannot be inferred from straining implications. Fraud is not to be presumed, but must be established by proof!

It is said that B was the AGENT of A. He may have been so for a special purpose, for the mere payment of taxes, but the amount paid by him for taxes was refunded to him by A, and a compensation paid to him for his services.—There is certainly nothing in the after transactions between the parties, that can be drawn from the "stated case" that would enable A to sustain any form of action whatever against B. A wrote to B in 1852, four years after the special agency has expired, "*requesting*" him to examine the land and report its value per acre. B went and looked at the land and wrote to A that it was worth two dollars per acre.—There is nothing so far, from which an Agency, (in the true meaning and spirit of the word) can be inferred. It was a mere *naked request* from one friend to another, creating no TRUST, imposing no duty, discharged by B without compensation and from courtesy alone. A whole year expired without A making any further enquiry as to the value of the land. In 1853 (no purchaser offering) B wrote to A that he would give him two dollars per acre for the land, the bargain was closed, and A conveyed the land to B. At the time of the purchase of the land by B, all relationship between the parties from which a trust could be raised had ceased, and B had as fair a right to purchase "a bargain" as an entire stranger. A when he was written to by B that his land was worth two dollars in 1852 (when it was really worth four) made no further enquiry in relation to its value or condition, and received no offer of purchase from any one, until B without saying what the land was worth in 1853, offered him two dollars per acre, which was accepted; whether the land for the last year had increased or decreased in value we are not informed. Here the defendant sustained no fiduciary character; he acted neither as plaintiff's agent or attorney by any contract, express or implied, in law or in equity. We can therefore perceive no fraud in the transaction that would enable A to recover from B in any form of action Assumpsit case or Ejectment.

There has been an exception taken to the jurisdiction of this court, upon the ground of the defendant being an inhabitant of a *sister State*, and doubts have been raised as to where the contract was consumated. Without being sensitive upon the subject, or thinking the exception ungracious, we will simply say, that the law regulating contracts is the "*law of the place*" where the contract was made. That the correspondence by letter between A and B to and from Philadelphia, is the incipient evidence of the agreement and "meeting of minds" of the parties and the delivery and acceptance of the deed in Philadelphia was its consumation. The contract was therefore consumated in Pennsylvania, and the process of the court served upon the defendant while in this State, and he has appeared by able counsel and taken defence. This would be a sufficient answer for the present case, but for the purpose of avoiding all exceptions to the jurisdiction of this court hereafter, we will say that we find nothing in *our commission* having the slightest tendency to restrain or limit our jurisdiction. Neither are our proceedings subject to revision by any other Court upon writs of Error. We are alike a Court of "*Nisi Prius*" and of "*Dernier Resort*"—alike freed from the impertinence of "*Injunctions*" and writs of "*Quo Warranto.*" We are perfectly assured that our decisions are *every whit* as binding upon the inhabitants of *Iowa* as they are upon the residents of *Pennsylvania*. We send our process "Where e're we list to wander wide" without limit or restraint.

"No pent up Utica contracts our powers,
The whole boundless continent is ours."

Judgment for the defendant.

We have been shown a new counterfeit which was extensively circulated on Monday and Tuesday in the city, and which is well calculated to deceive even experienced judges. Our readers should be particularly on their guard at the present time, as there is beyond doubt a regularly organized band of counterfeiters in the city.

5s, Farmers' Bank of Kentucky.

Vignette drove of cattle, hogs, two horsemen and a dog; a long building, locomotive and train on a railroad bridge, and village in the background. In the counterfeit, the village is not visible and the train is dimly seen.

Note that the "h" in "Cash," at the bottom of the note, touches the flowers round the bee-hive. In the genuine, it is one-eighth of an inch distant; also note the "C" in "Cashier" in the counterfeit is over the second "p" in the name of the engravers, "Toppan" &c. &c. In genuine it is over the "o." The mouth of the female on the left end is somewhat blurred.

The paper is darker than the genuine, and not so good. In all other respects the counterfeit is a close imitation of genuine.—*Pitt. Gaz.*

PHIL'A. Tuesday, Feb. 5, '55.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—The freight train on the Columbia Railroad ran off the track three miles West of Schuylkill this afternoon. All the cars rolled over an embankment, broke up, and caught fire from the stoves. Their contents consisting of flour, wheat, and domestics, were mostly consumed. Several persons employed on the train were injured. Michael Spangler was wedged among the flour and terribly burned. He was brought to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

Sears' Pictorial Works for 1855.—The attention of the reader is solicited to the advertisement of Agents wanted for the series of Pictorial books issued from the press of Mr. Sears. These books have met, and are meeting with a large sale throughout the Union, and the three latest publications, "RUSSIA ILLUSTRATED," "CHINA AND INDIA," and "THRILLING INCIDENTS IN THE WARS OF THE UNITED STATES," are in every way equal to the other works in point of attraction and interest. What he wishes to obtain is competent agents in every section of the country. The readiness of their sale offers great inducements for persons to embark in their disposal, and as they are of a high moral and unexceptionable character, there are none but who can conscientiously contribute to their circulation. Any person wishing to embark in the enterprize will risk little by sending to the publisher $25, for which he will receive sample copies of the various works (at wholesale prices) carefully boxed, insured, and directed, affording a very liberal per centage to the agent for his trouble. With these he will soon be able to ascertain the most saleable, and order accordingly.

☞Catalogues containing full particulars forwarded to all parts of the country free of postage, on application.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP.—This is the name of a new article in the way of medicine, prepared by Dr. G. H. Keyser, Wholesale Druggist, 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. It is prepared to cure the various diseases of the Lungs and Bronchial Organs, such as Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Sore Throat. It has been highly spoken of by the Pittsburgh Press, is pleasant to take, and costs but half a dollar. Sold in Bedford by Rupp & Oster, in Schellsburg by Colvin & Robinson.

THE STOMACH prepares the elements of the bile and the blood; and if it does the work feebly and imperfectly, liver disease is the certain result. As soon, therefore, as any defection of the liver is perceived, we may be sure that the digestive organs are out of order. The first thing to be done is to administer a specific which will act directly upon the stomach—the mainspring of the animal machinery. For this purpose we can recommend Hoofland's German Bitters, prepared by Dr. C. M. Jackson, Philadelphia. Acting as an alternative and a tonic, it strengthens the digestion, changes the condition of the blood and thereby gives regularity to the bowels. See advertisement.

☞GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.—The Editors of the Richmond Republican, of Dec. 24th, 1852, says that Carter's Spanish Mixture is no quack medicine.

They had a man in their press room who was afflicted with violent Mercurial Rheumatism, who was continually complaining of misery in the back, limbs and joints;—his eyes had become feverish and mattery, neck swollen, throat sore, and all the symptoms of Rheumatism, combined with Scrofula. Two bottles of Carter's Spanish Mixture cured him, and, in an editorial notice as above, they bear testimony to its wonderful effects, and say their only regret is, that all suffering with disease of the blood are not aware of the existence of such a medicine. ☞See their certificate and notice in full around the bottle.

DIED:

On the morning of the 5th inst., at the house of Bernard Means of Monroe Township, Mr. HUGH MEANS, an old and respected resident of Bedford county, aged 71 years and one day. The deceased was distinguished for his upright and honest character, as well as for all the social virtues of charity and benevolence towards all his neighbors, who, notwithstanding the inclemency of the season, manifested their regard for him by attending his funeral in such large numbers.

At the close of his long life, he gave his attending children and relatives consoling proofs of true Christian faith and ardent piety. He was supported by all the consolations and rites of his holy religion, and after receiving the spiritual comfort of the holy Sacraments, for which he longed so much, he fell asleep in Jesus, "awaiting the blessed hope and coming of the glory of our great God and Saviour Jesus Christ."—St. Paul Epistle Titus ch. 2.

BEAUTIFUL.—It cannot be that earth is man's abiding place. It cannot be that our life is cast up by the ocean of eternity to float upon its waves and sink into nothingness. Else why is it that the glorious aspirations which leap like angels from the temple of our hearts are forever wandering about unsatisfied? Why is it that the rainbow and the clouds come over with a beauty that is not of earth, and pass off to leave us to muse of their faded loveliness? Why is it that the stars who hold festival around the midnight throne are set above the grasp of our limited faculties, forever mocking us with their unapproachable glory? And, finally, why is it that the bright forms of human beauty are presented to our view and then taken from us, leaving the thousand streams of our affections to flow back in Alpine torrents? We are born for a higher destiny than that of earth. There is a realm where rainbows never fade, where the stars will be out before us like islets that slumber on the ocean, and where the beings that pass before us like shadows will stay in our possession forever.

PUBLIC SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at public sale, at his residence near Bedford, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of MARCH next, the following property, viz:

Three pair of work and one pair of hay match Horses, one Mare, and three Colts, Cows and Calves, one brood Sow and Pigs, Ten Sheats, two Broad Tire Wagons, Plows, Harrows, Cultivators, Corn Coverer, Horse Gears, a Thrashing Machine, horse-power, one spring market Wagon, one Grind Stone, and one Grain Drill, also one super Wind-Mill, one Creighead Sward Plow, one Avery's do., one sub-soil do. one premium Harrow, two common Harrows, one Horse Rake, and Grain Cradles and Rakes, all improved implements for Farming—also Bees—together with a great variety of other articles too tedious to enumerate.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock of said day, when due attendance and a reasonable credit will be given by

CHARLES COLFELT.

Feb. 16, 1855.

Bedford Academy
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY.
W. W. CAMPBELL, Principal.

This Institution, hitherto under the care of Rev. John Lyon, will henceforth be conducted by the present Principal. The past history of the Academy will, we trust, be a sufficient guaranty of its future efficiency. The branches taught will be the same as heretofore. The MASTER PRINCIPLES will be considered the most important pursuit of the pupils; and while it will be the constant business of the Instructor to impart knowledge, it will also be his aim to lead his pupils to make a practical application of their acquisitions. To lead the mind with innumerable formulas, without causing it to use them, would be like placing a bow in a child's hand, without teaching him how to bend it. In fine, it shall be our object, as it has ever been, to lead the pupil to THINK.

We look forward confidently to the patronage of this community, which has thus far been so generously extended, and by an undiminished assiduity, we hope to merit your support.

Terms per quarter, as usual, to wit:

CLASSICS,	$6 25
HIGHER ENGLISH,	5 00
MIDDLE "	4 50
ELEMENTARY "	4 00

The Session opened on Monday, 12th inst.

Feb. 16, 1855.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an Order of the Orphan's Court of Bedford county, the undersigned will expose to public sale, on the premises, on

SATURDAY, the 17th day of MARCH next,

the following described Tract of 118 acres of land, situate in Liberty Township, adjoining lands of David Stoler and others.

This land is limestone of a good quality, lies one and a half miles from Stonerstown, and within about one mile of the Broadtop Railroad. Has erected on it a two story log-house and kitchen; a good bank barn, blacksmith shop, spring-house, and other buildings. Also, a fine apple orchard thereon, with a variety of other fruit trees. There is also a never-failing spring of good water on the premises. Terms, which are easy, will be made known on the day of sale.

DAVID STOLER,

Adm'r of the estate of John Stoler, deceased.

Feb. 16, 1855.

☞NOTICE TO SCHOOL TEACHERS.—A meeting of the School Teachers of Bedford county will be held at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Friday, the 2d day of March next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. The friends of education generally are invited to attend.

T. R. GETTYS,

Sup't of Common Schools of Bedford county.

Feb. 16, 1855.

Notice to FARMERS.

A prime lot of little CLOVER-SEED warranted clean of Ripple, for sale by Samuel Barnhart at the Tavern of Valentine Steckman in Bedford.

Feb. 16, 1855.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the estate of GEORGE MILLS, late of Monroe Township, Bedford county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims against said estate will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

BENJ. MILLS, Administrator.

Feb. 2, 1855.*

NOTICE.

Christian Stouffer, of Napier Township, having on the 4th day of January inst. executed to the undersigned, an assignment of all his property, real, personal, and mixed, for the benefit of his creditors, notice is therefore given to the creditors to present their claims forthwith for settlement, and those indebted are hereby required to make payment immediately to either of the assignees, or at the office of Jno. P. Reed, Esq. where the books and accounts are placed. All accounts unpaid after the next court, will be placed in the hands of officers for collection.

DAVID PATTERSON,
JNO. P. REED,
JNO. MOWER,
Assignees.

Jan. 19, 1855.

One large *Ten Plate Stove*—with doors complete, for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL,
WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.,
BRYSON & SHIRLS.

Sept. 1, 1854.

JOHN TAYLOR, ESQ.

Treasurer of Bedford County

In account with said County from Jan. 1, '54 to January 1, 1855.

TREASURER **DR.**

To cash received from Collectors as follows:

Jacob Werking, S. Wood.	1854	$241	67
Wm. O'Neal, Monroe,	do	191	00
Fred'k. Berkheimer, St. Clair,	do	312	00
David Cypher, Liberty,	do	109	00
David Ford, Broadtop,	do	90	00
Charles Stuckey, Bedford,	do	580	00
Emanuel Deihl, Colerain,	do	163	14
Samuel S. Shuck, Bedford B.	do	268	00
Jacob Devore, Harrison,	do	100	00
J. D. Hill, Juniata,	do	36	00
David Eshelman, E. Prov.	do	100	00
Solomon Williams, W. Prov.	do	372	00
Jacob Corle, Union,	do	140	00
Wm. Iams, Southampton,	do	125	00
William Hull, Napier,	do	296	50
J. Nicodemus, M. Woodb'y	do	175	00
James Fink, Hopewell,	do	50	00
John Lowrey, Londonderry,	do	180	00
Abra. Snowden, Cum. Val.	do	52	00
Moses Wisegarver, Bedford,	'53	381	00
David Evans, Londonderry,	do	130	17
Isaac Kurfman, Broadtop,	do	40	67
Nathan Wright, St. Clair,	do	469	58½
J. S. Ritchey, W. Prov.	do	51	00
Abra. Snowden, Cum Val.	do	205	25
Elias Gump, Colerain,	do	125	00
Jacob Kifer, M. Woodb'y.	do	208	40
Joseph Barkman, Monroe,	do	216	50
Andrew Horn, Napier,	do	214	00
George Fralig, Harrison,	do	135	50
Jacob Working, S. Woodb'y.	do	129	17
Jesse Dicken, Southampton,	do	120	12½
Samuel Dubbs, Union,	do	193	54
Henry Wilt, E. Prov.	do	102	66
James Clark, Liberty,	do	66	01
John Alstadt, St. Clair,	'52	35	18
Jacob Furry, S. Woodb'ry.	do	109	33
John Ash, Southampton,	do	17	12½
Christian Garn, Union,	do	22	97½
John Cook, Londonderry,	do	60	00
Charles Hoyman, do	'51	37	75
Benj. H. Walker, St. Clair,	do	25	92
Fred'ck. Smith, Londonderry,	'50	49	00
Simon Brumbaugh, Judgment,		25	00
Wm. McAttee,	do	50	00
John Amos,	do	20	00
James Campbell,	do	80	00
George Rhodes,	do	26	00
Henry Fluck,	do	85	00
John Arnold, (Ex-Treasurer,)		82	11½
Taxes on unseated Lands			
County,		319	12
Road,		49	99
School,		47	41
Credit on militia fines, for stationery, books, &c.		5	00
Check to Commissioners and Clerk for Militia services, erroneously drawn and credited on County funds—see credit on account for militia fines,		80	00
		$7597	50½

CONTRA.

	CR.
By amount paid on checks drawn by Commissioners,	$5341 58½
" Amount paid Jurors,	1455 87½
" " Constables attending Court,	75 62½
" Amount paid Gideon Trout, reward for arrest of horse-thief,	20 00
" Amount paid for premiums on Fox and other Scalps,	353 75
" Treasurers salary,	185 00
" Balance due County,	165 67
	$7597 50½

STATEMENT OF CHECKS.

Assessors,	401 50
Viewers of Roads, and T'p. lines,	273 90
Wood,	133 50
Interest on borrowed money,	393 00
S. Davis, water-works,	250 00
Auditors and Clerk,	85 00
Fr. Jordan, Com. Att'y.	47 50
John Doran, Map,	10 00
Geo. W. Bowman, printing,	192 25
D. Over, do	241 75
John Mower, Att'y to Comm'r.	59 00
A. S. Russell, Clerk, do	304 00
Wm. Weitz, Commissioner,	130 00
John Conrad, do	126 00
Fred'k. Turner, do	126 50
David C. Long, do	9 00
Elections,	505 93
Constables,	228 05
Inquests,	64 87
John Alsip, costs and fees,	174 39
D. Washabaugh, do	137 85
Same, amt. paid for Dockets,	31 87½
E. Pennell, repairs at Court House,	225 00
McMullen and Radebaugh,	145 00
Wm. Griffith, laying out Sate road,	136 00
Reamer & Scott, stationery, paints, &c.	103 50
A. B. Cramer, carpeting,	81 73
Dr. S. S. Statler, post-mortem examination of body of Jno. Corle,	20 00
Law. Taliaferro, money refunded,	100 00
Levi Agnew, cutting wood, &c.	61 00
J. McMullen, salary as Court crier,	48 00
Ezekial Honck, reward for taking Horse-thief,	28 94
Miscellaneous checks,	466 55
Sum total,	$5341 58½

Statement of Monies due to Bedford County, January 1st, 1855.

FROM COLLECTORS.

J. Working, S. Woodb'y.	'54	$352	57½
J. Nicodemus, M. do	do	724	77
Jacob Corle, Union,	do	167	83
William Iams, Southampton,	do	88	79
Solomon Williams, W. Prov.	do	125	39
David Eshelman, E. Prov.	do	115	11
William Hull, Napier,	do	258	13
John Lowrey, Londonderry,	do	43	12
John Hill, Juniata,	do	225	20
Jacob Devore, Harrison,	do	55	18
James Fink, Hopewell,	do	150	65
Abra. Snowden, Cum. Val.	do	246	72
Emanuel Deihl, Colerain,	do	242	93
David Ford, Broadtop,	do	16	12
Charles Stuckey, Bedford T.	do	156	38
Samuel S. Shuck, Bedford B.	do	204	69
David Cypher, Liberty,	do	70	71
Fred. Berheimer, St. Clair,	do	225	75
Wm. O'Neal, Monroe,	do	112	21
Jesse Dicken, Southampton,	'53	156	24½
Henry Wilt, E. Prov.	do	26	43
Joseph Barkman, Monroe,	do	10	10
David Evans, Londonderry,	do	6	31
George Fralig, Harrison,	do	1	94
John King, Hopewell,	do	197	19
Elias Gump, Colerain,	do	112	79
Moses Wisegarver, Bedford T.	do	200	75
Hugh Moore, Bedford B.	do	279	69
Samuel S. Stuckey, Napier	do	75	12
John Ash, Southampton,	'52	88	62½
John Cook, Londonderry.	do	54	25
Thomas Young, Hopewell,	do	100	00
Samuel Carn, Bedford B.	do	162	91
Benj. H. Walker, St. Clair,	'51	75	29
Solomon Reimund, Bedford B.	do	28	05
Solomon Filler,	do '50	288	28
John Morgert, Judgment about,		300	00
Fredk. Stiffler,	do	500	00
Samuel Clark,	do	150	00
William McAttee	do	150	00
Henry Fluck,	do	300	00
A. J. Snively,	Note	200	00
Stonerstown Bridge,	Bond about	200	00
		$7250	15½

NOTE:—On some of the foregoing, interest is due; and, from some, commissions and exonerations are to be deducted.

Statement of Monies owed by Bedford County, January 1st, 1855.

To John Sill,	$2000 00
" William Hartley,	1110 26
" Abrm. Kerns' Exors.	500 00
" Mrs. A. Fisher,	500 00
" Wm. M. Hall's adm'r.	450 00
" James Rea,	600 00
	$5160 26

NOTE:—Some interest is due on each of the above.

The undersigned, auditors of Bedford County, do report—

That they met at the Commissioner's Office, in Bedford borough, on the first Monday of January inst., and did audit, adjust, and settle, the account of John Taylor, Treasurer of said county for the year 1854, as contained in the foregoing statement. Also, that they examined the foregoing accounts of monies due to, and owning by, said county, and the same are correct.

Witness our hands this 3d of January A. D. 1855.

JOHN H. BARTON,
JOHN ALDSTADT,
DANIEL BARLEY,
Auditors.

Attest:
Wm. M. Hall, Clerk.

Report of the County Auditors to the Auditor General.

JOHN TAYLOR, Treasurer of Bedford co. in account with the Commonwealth.

Treasurer	Dr.
Tax on Real and Personal Estate.	
To ag. amount of same outstanding at last settlement,	4216 03
Ag. amount assessed for '54,	6636 25
Amt. received on unseated lands for '54 and previous years,	260 02
	$11112 30

Contra.	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer, pro ut receipts, dated Feb. 23, May 22, July 24, Sep. 15, Dec. 4, Dec. 14,	4717 63
Amount uncollected for '54 and previous years,	5172 34
Exenerations allowed for '54 and previous years,	135 28
Commissions allowed collectors for '54 and previous years on $6636 25 a 5 per cent.	331 81
	$10357 06
By Treasurer's com. on $5472 87 a 1 percentum,	54 72
Bal. due commonwealth,	700 52
	$11112 30

Tavern Licenses.	Dr.
To amount of for '54,	450 00
Contra.	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer, pro ut receipts dated May 22 and Sep. 15,	384 00
Com. on nett amount received, $440 a 5 per cent,	22 00
Exonerations,	10 00
Bal. due commonwealth,	34 00
	450 00

Retailers' Licenses.	Dr.
To amount of for '53,	769 63
Contra.	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer pro ut receipts dated May 22, Sept. 15, July 24, Dec. 14,	538 35
Amount paid Printers,	55 50
Commissions on $759 13 being nett amount received,	37 95
Exonerations,	10 50
Balance due commonwealth,	127 33
	769 63

Hawkers and Pedlars	Dr.
To amount of for '54,	16 00
Balance due Treasurer,	80
	16 80
Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer, pro ut receipt dated May 22,	16 00
Commissions a 5 per cent. on $16	80
	16 80

Eating Houses	Dr.
To amount of for '54,	35 87
Contra	Cr.
By commissions on $35 87 a 5 per ct.	1 79
Balance due Commonwealth,	34 08
	35 87

Militia Fines	Dr.
To aggregate amount of same outstanding for '53 and previous years,	2419 49½
To aggregate amount assessed for '54,	1233 50
	3652 99½

Contra	Cr.
By amount paid State Treasurer, pro ut receipt dated July 24,	222 38
Amount uncollected for '54 and previous years,	2378 98½
Five per cent commissions allowed collectors for '54 and previous yrs. on $676,	33 80
Amount paid county Commissioners and clerk,	80 00
Amount paid for stationery, books, &c. used by commissioners,	5 00
Exonerations allowed collectors for '54 and previous years,	598 00
Amount paid Lemuel Evans Treasurer of Broadtop Rifle Rangers, per order of Capt. Wm. Horton,	150 00
Assessors returning 276 men to commissioners a 1 cent each,	2 76
Assessors returning 2237 men to Brigade Inspector a 2 cents each,	44 74
Amount paid G. W. Bowman, printing,	6 00
Treasurer's commissions on $642 21,	6 42
Bill of Lemuel Evans, Brigade Inspector,	25 33
Balance due Commonwealth,	99 58
	3652 99½

1855. Statement of Receipts and Expenditures of the Military Fund of Bedford county, showing the amount received from each collector separately, and the amount paid each person, in accordance with the act of Assembly of 30th April, 1853:

Received from Isaac Kurfman, Broad Top, '53,	5 70
Henry Hull, Bethel, '50,	51 66
Artemas Bennett, Southampton, '51,	40 33
Charles Hoyman, Londonderry, do	38 48
John Alstadt, St. Clair, '52,	28 65
Jacob S. Ritchey, W. Prov. '53,	42 00
Christian Garn, Union, '52,	6 00
Jacob Werkinger, S. Wood. '53,	14 50
Andrew Horn, Napier, '53,	72 20
James Clark, Liberty, "	22 80
Christian Garn, Union, '52,	10 50
Jacob Kifer, Wood. '53,	70 78
John Cook, Londonderry, '52,	15 00
Samuel Dubbs, Union, '53,	49 40
David Evans, Londonderry, '53,	33 25
Henry Wilt, E. Prov. "	31 00
Joseph Barkman, Monroe, "	28 00
Wm. Hull, Napier, '54,	50 00
Jacob Werkinger, S. Wood, '53,	33 48
Nathan H. Wright, "	47 98
	642 21

Paid out as follows:

State Treasurer,	222 38
County Commissioners and clerk,	80 00
Stationery, &c. for Commissioners,	5 00
Lemuel Evans, Treasurer of Broad Top Rifle Rangers, per order of Capt. William Horton, amount due for '51, '2, a '4,	150 00
Lemuel Evans, Brigade Inspector, his bill as follows:	
Inspecting Broad Top Rifle Rangers '53 and '4, 20 00	
Printing and Postage, 5 33	25 33
Assessors for 276 men to Commissioners a 1 cent each,	2 76
Assessors for 2237 men to Brigade Inspector a 2 cents each,	44 74
Geo. W. Bowman to adv. Statement of Military Fund for last year,	6 00
Treasurer's com. on $642 21 a one per cent.	6 42
Balance due Commonwealth,	99 58
	642 21

We, the auditors of Bedford county, in the State of Pennsylvania, do certify, That, in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, we met at the Commissioners office in the Borough of Bedford, on Monday the 1st day of January inst., and did audit and adjust the several accounts between John Taylor, Treasurer of said county, and the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania as set forth in the foregoing statements.

Witness our hands this 3d day of January, A. D. 1855.

JOHN H. BARTON,
JOHN ALSTADT,
DANIEL BARLEY,
Auditors.

Attest:—WM. M. HALL, Clerk.
Feb. 9.

STATEMENT

OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BEDFORD AND STOYSTOWN T. R. COMPANY.

Balance in the Treasury 3d of January, 1854,	$1224 46
Received Costs on suit, Jos. S. Morrison vs. Company,	24 66
Errors in former settlements,	50 00
Amount of Tolls received from 3d of Jan. '54 to 2d Jan. '55,	2877 93½
	$4177 05½

EXPENSES DURING THE SAME TIME.

Paid for repairs on the road,	$857 35½
" Two lots of ground for Toll-Houses, Toll-house and Stable and other incidental expenses,	716 74
" Treasurer and Managers' services,	479 75
" For Gate keepers' salary,	600 50
" State tax in State Treasury for stock of the Company,	17 65
Balance in Treasury 3d January, 1855, including uncurrent and counterfeit money on hand,	1475 06
	$4177 05½

No Dividend made.

PETER SCHELL, Treas'r.

Notice!

The Stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company are hereby notified that the annual Election, to elect managers for the Company, will be held at the house of Mr. James Frasher, in Schellsburg, on the first Monday of March next, being the 5th day, between the hours of one and four o'clock, P. M.

PETER SCHELL, Sec'y.

Feb. 9, 1855.

Public Sale of REAL AND PERSONAL ESTATE.

The undersigned will expose to public sale on Thursday, the 1st day of March next, on the premises, the very desirable FARM on which Christian Stouffer resides, situate in Napier Township, within one half mile of the turnpike, adjoining lands of A. J. Snively, Esq. and Geo. Stucky, containing 238 acres more or less, about 120 acres cleared and under fence—land patented. This property is remarkably well timbered, and well supplied with water, and every way adapted to agricultural purposes. In order to suit purchasers, the property will be divided and sold in parts or all together, as may be most desirable. Terms accommodating and will be made known on day of sale.

Also, will be sold, a variety of Farming implements, including Broad Wheeled Wagon, Wagonbed, Woodladders, Ploughs and Harrows, Horse Gears, Saddles and halters—5 Horses, one cow and calf, 11 hogs, 3 barrels of ground plaster, a large lot of rye and other straw, 62 acres of Rye in the ground, and fifteen acres of Wheat. A reasonable credit and due attendance will be given by—

DAVID PATTERSON,
JOHN P. REED,
JOHN MOWER,
Assignees.

Feb. 9, 1855.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Mens, Boys, and Childrens, Boots and Shoes—Womens and Misses morocco, Seal and Calfskin Bootees and walking Shoes—received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

MUSIC.

A large assortment of MUSIC for the *Piano, Guitar, Violin, &c.*, always on hand. Orders promptly attended to.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co.
Chambersburg, Pa.

Nov. 17, 1854.—3m.

Notice!

Notice is hereby given that Letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of Nicholas Boor, late of Cumberland Valley township, deceased, that all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims thereon will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM H. BOOR,
Jan. 5, 1855.* *Administrator.*

BEDFORD ACADEMY.

☞ A CARD.—Notice is hereby given that the School Partnership heretofore existing between Rev. John Lyon and W. W. Campbell is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The Institution will hereafter be conducted by Mr. Campbell as sole Principal. Persons having claims are requested to present them, and those indebted to make payment to Mr. Campbell.

JOHN LYON.
W. W. CAMPBELL.

☞While returning his grateful acknowledgments to the community, which has so generously bestowed on him, through successive years, its confidence and support, the undersigned feels that he cannot make a better return, than by leaving in his place a Teacher so faithful, competent and well approved as his present successor.

JOHN LYON.

Feb. 9, 1855.

Cassinetts cheaper than ever—Kentucky Jeans—Flannels, Linseys—Cloths and every description of Winter Goods, we offer at prices that cannot fail to please.

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Oct. 27, 1854.

CROCKS.

Apple Butter and Milch Crocks can be had at my Pottery in Schellsburg, by any quantity, for Cash. In all cases of sale, a reasonable per centage will be allowed to storekeepers, but no carriage will be allowed by me.

PETER SCHELL.

Sept. 1, 1854.

Delinquent Collectors of 1853

are hereby notified that, by order of the Commissioners, all Duplicates for that year must be settled up on or before the 1st day of March next. For all taxes unpaid at that time executions will be issued without respect to persons.

JNO. MOWER,
Attorney for Commissioners.

Jan. 19, 1855.

REMOVAL.—The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have removed their Store to Exchange Building, where it will afford us pleasure to offer Goods of every description, at the lowest prices, to all who may favor us with a call.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

HALF PRICE!—Remnants of De Laines, and other Goods on hand, which we are selling at about half their value.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Jan. 26. *Exchange Building.*

☞TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT.

AGENTS WANTED

In every section of the United States.

THE MOST ELEGANT AFD USEFUL VOLUME OF THE YEAR.

Sears' Great Work on Russia.

JUST published, an Illustrated Description of the RUSSIAN EMPIRE. Being a Physical and Political History of its Government and Provinces, Productions, Resources, Imperial Government, Commerce, Literature, Educational Means, Religion, People, Manners, Customs, Antiquities, etc., etc., from the latest and most authentic sources. Embellished with about 200 Engravings, and Maps of European and Asiatic Russia. The whole complete in one large octavo volume of about 700 pages, and elegantly and substantially bound. Retail Price $3.

This work has been several years in preparation, and will, it is believed, meet in the fullest acceptation of the word, the want so universally felt for reliable information on the history and internal resources of a country occupying so large a portion of the Eastern Hemisphere, and holding so formidable a position at the present time to the rest of Europe and Asia; but of which far less is known than of any other European nation.

☞Also, a deeply interesting volume, "THE REMARKABLE ADVENTURES OF CELEBRATED PERSONS," embracing the Romantic Incidents and Adventures in the lives of Sovereigns, Statesmen, Generals, Princes, Warriors, Travellers, Adventurers, Voyagers, &c. eminent in the History of Europe and America, including Sketches of over fifty celebrated heroic characters. Beautifully illustrated with numerous engravings. One vol. 400 pages, royal 12mo. cloth, gilt. Price $1 25.

The subscriber publishes a number of most valuable Pictorial Books, very popular, and of such a moral and religious influence that while good men may safely engage in their circulation, they will confer a *public* benefit, and receive a *fair compensation* for their labor.

☞To men of enterprize and tact, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

☞Persons wishing to engage in their sale will receive promptly by mail a circular containing full particulars, with "Directions to persons disposed to act as Agents," together with terms on which they will be furnished, by addressing the subscriber, post paid.

ROBERT M. SEARS, Publisher,
Feb. 9. 181 William street, New York.

USEFUL EMPLOYMENT.

$10 TO $15 A WEEK CLEARED—A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY—BOOK AGENTS WANTED. To sell a new Book entitled "One Thousand Things Worth Knowing." To men of enterprize and tact this business affords an opportunity seldom to be met with. For particulars address, post paid.

M. A. RICK & CO.
Elizabeth Town, Lancaster county, Pa.

Feb. 9, 1855.

JOSEPH W. TATE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW

And Real Estate Broker, Bedford, Pa.

Will attend to all business entrusted to his care. He will give especial attention to Soldiers' Pensions, Claims, and Bounty Land.

He has two or three Farms and 4,000 acres of unimproved land for sale.

He has been appointed agent to prosecute the Robert Morris claims, to lands, in Bedford, Blair, Cumberland, Huntingdon, Adams, Perry, Juniata, Franklin, and Fulton counties.

Persons holding the Robert Morris lands by purchase, improvement, or warrant, may complete their titles by calling soon. Suits will be instituted against all trespassers not regarding this notice. ☞Office on Julianna street.

Jan. 26, 1855.

A two-Horse Wagon, and one Top Buggy, new, and work warranted, for sale cheap on a liberal credit, or for Country Produce.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

New Firm! New Store!! and New Goods!!!

The subscribers, having just received and opened at the old stand of J. H. SCHELL, a new and splendid assortment of Goods, respectfully invite the patronage of the public.

Their stock consists of

Staple & Fancy Goods,

of the finest and newest styles; also, a large assortment of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Hardware, Nails, Glassware, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Umbrellas, and, in fact, every article that is kept in a well regulated country store, all of which have been carefully selected, and will be sold on the most favorable terms for *CASH or PRODUCE.*

MARIA SCHELL,
JACOB S. SCHELL.

Schellsburg, Pa.,
Nov. 10, 1854.

NEW FALL GOODS!

The undersigned thankful to their numerous patrons for their kind and very liberal patronage, respectfully informs them that they have just received from the eastern cities, a handsome assortment of new style Fall Goods, suitable for the present and coming season, comprising French and English Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Sattinetts, Kentucky Jeans, Flannels, Satin and Worsted Vestings, Cravats and hdkffs., knit Merino Shirts and Drawers, Cashmeres, Mansseline De Rege, Mousseline Delaines, Coburg and Thibet Cloths, Alpacas, Silk Poplins, Black Gros De Rhine, and Fancy Silks, Prints from a fip up, Muslins bleached and unbleached from a fip up, all widths, Thibet and Bay State Shawls, Ginghams, Checks, Linseys, Tickings, Drillings, Cambrics, Nankeens, Crash, Diapers, Damask Table Cloths and Covers, White Goods, Embroiders, Sleeves, Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Queensware, Hardware, and Brooms, Groceries, N. O. Sugars, White Clarified, Pulverized, and Crushed do., Golden Syrup, N. O. Molasses, good Rio Coffee 12½, Prime do 15 cents, Spices, Teas, Chocolate, Extract of Coffee, Tobacco, Flax Seed, Sperm and Whale Oils, Drugs, Patent Medicine, Cattle Powders, together with 1001 other articles adapted to the wants of the people, all of which they will sell at the very lowest possible prices for cash and approved produce, or upon short credit to good and punctual customers. And, as our motto, short profits, many sales, and quick returns, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, we feel assured we can make it to the advantage of all in search of cheap bargains to give us a call before purchasing.

All kinds of Produce taken for Goods.

RUPP & OSTER.

Bedford, Sept. 22, 1854.

Reeve L. Knight,

(Successor to Hartley & Knight,)

BEDDING AND CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 148 South Second Street,

Five doors above Spruce Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Where he keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of every article in his line of business. FEATHERS, FEATHER-BEDS, Patent Spring Mattresses, Curled Hair, Moss, Corn Husk and Straw Mattresses, Velvet Tapestry, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain, Venetian, List, Rag and Hemp Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Canton Mattings, Cocoa and Spanish Mattings, Floor and Stair Druggets, Hearth Rugs, Door Mats, Table and Piano Covers, to which he invites the attention of purchasers.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

News for the People!

NEW GOODS AT CHEAP CORNER, NO. I.

Fellow-Citizens: We take this opportunity of returning you our most sincere thanks for the liberal patronage you have so kindly bestowed on us. We would also inform you that we have just returned from the Eastern Cities, with a large and well selected assortment of Goods, such as Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets; Peter Shams, for over coats, Jeans, Ladies' fine dress goods, such as Silks, Alpacas, Coburg Cloths, Bombazines, Merinoes, and a large assortment of Bay State Shawls, Hosiery, for Ladies, Comforts, Crapes, Collars, &c., &c.—Mens,' Womens,' Boys' and Childrens' Shoes and Boots, and a general assortment of Groceries. Crushed and pulverized Sugars, best Rio Coffee, Teas of all kinds, N. O. Molasses, Golden Syrup, Mackerel, Salt by the sack, Baker's Chocolate, Broma Cocoa, and a general assortment of Goods usually kept in a country Store.

☞ All kinds of Produce taken in exchange for goods at market prices.

SANSOM & GEPHART.

Oct. 13, 1854.

KEAGY'S FOUNDRY!

The subscribers respectfully beg leave to inform the people of Middle Woodberry Township, and the country at large, that they are now prepared, at their establishment, one mile south of Woodberry, Bedford County, to furnish four-horse Threshing Machines, Pierponts' Patent Shaker, Cider Mills, Ploughs of every description, Keagy's Cooking Stoves, two different patterns, and two different patterns of Coal Stoves—Plough Castings, Wagon Boxes of all sizes, and cast Dinner Bells of three different sizes—also, Mill Castings of every variety. We are also prepared to fit up Machinery in the best and most durable style, and will give prompt attention to all orders in this line.

The public are respectfully invited to give us a call, as we feel satisfied that both our work and terms will please all who do so.

J. M. SNOWDEN,
WM. B. BLAKE,
Proprietors.

Oct. 27, 1854.

JOB MANN. G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have associated themselves in the Practice of the Law, and will attend promptly to all business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.

☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.

JOB MANN.
June 2, 1854. G. H. SPANG.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

Collectors of the Poor Tax are notified to settle their Duplicates for 1853 and 1851 immediately and save costs, as suits will be instituted against all who neglect this notice. By order of the Directors:

JOHN H. RUSH, Treasurer.

Jan. 19, 1855.

TOOTH ACHE.—Persons are not generally aware that Dr. Keyser's Tooth Ache remedy, prepared by him at 140 Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa. and for sale at Rupp & Oster's in this place will stop immediately an aching tooth. Whoever tries it will be convinced.

Dec. 8, 1854.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION WAREHOUSE

Chambersburg, Pennsylvania.

THE subscribers are prepared at all times to carry Produce of every description and Merchandize to and from Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the most reasonable terms. The highest price paid at all times for all kinds of country Produce.

☞Receiving Depots, BUZBY, & CO. 365 Market street, Philadelphia.—JOHN BIGHAN, Baltimore, No. 151 H street.

C. W. EYSTER & CO.

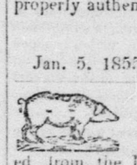
Feb. 9, 1855—6m.*

NOTICE.

Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Abraham Sparks, late of West Providence Township, Bedford County, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment—and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SOL. SPARKS,
JOHN CESSNA,
Jan. 5, 1855. *Administrators.*

PIGS.



The undersigned having obtained from the East a fine selection of choice breeds of Hogs, including Chester county Suffolk, Grade and Berkshire Pigs, direct from imported stock, can now furnish any of these varieties to those desirous of improving their stock. A fine lot of Chester county Pigs, from the celebrated stock of Benjamin Hickman, Chester county, now for sale. Terms moderate.

WM. HARTLEY,
Mount Dallas Farm.

Jan. 12, 1855—6m.

FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

The subscriber would announce to his old friends and customers, and the public in general, that he has permanently located himself in Juliana Street, next door to Dr. Reamer's Drug & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all orders in his line in a superior manner, on reasonable terms. From long experience in the business, he feels confident he can render satisfaction to all who honor him with a call.

He constantly keeps on hand ready-made clothing, of every description, for Men and Boys—also, a superior assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETTS, SILK, SATIN, and other VESTINGS, and Summer Wear, which he will sell as low as they can be bought elsewhere, and make them up to the taste of the purchaser.

He also keeps a general assortment of Cravats, Stocks, Collars, Suspenders, Handkerchiefs, &c.

He hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

WM. SCHAFFER.

June 9, 1854.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber having purchased the entire stock of HARDWARE of the late Thomas B. Miller, in the Borough of Bedford, would respectfully announce to his friends and the public generally, that he is now prepared to furnish almost every article in his line of business on favorable terms. His stock being nearly all new, and selected by one well experienced in the business, he is fully satisfied that purchasers will find it to their advantage to give him a call. In addition to a general stock of Hardware, he has on hand, and will constantly keep, GROCERIES of the very best quality—GLASS of all sizes—also, STONEWARE of a very superior quality. He has also on hand all kinds of Oils, Paints, Drugs, Brooms, &c., &c., and Cedar Ware in great variety.

Having now permanently settled in business, and being determined to use every proper exertion to please, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

JOHN ARNOLD.

Dec. 22, 1854.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!

The subscribers having purchased the entire Stock of Goods of Geo. W. Horn, in the town of Schellsburg, beg leave to announce to the public generally, that they have now on hand, and will continue to keep, a large and well selected assortment of DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, Tinware, Oils, Drugs, Fish, Molasses, and, in fact, every article usually found in Country Stores, to which they invite the attention of purchasers, satisfied that they can give satisfaction to all who give them a call.

The highest price will be paid for Hides, and for all kinds of Grain. Lumber and Produce, of every description, will be taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest prices. All kinds of Leather will be kept at the Store for sale. Give us a call.

A. J. SNIVELY,
JAMES BURNS, Jr.

Jan. 5, 1855.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

The subscriber will sell, at private sale, his valuable Property, situate in Union Township, Bedford County, Pa., on which he at present resides, containing 50 acres of patented land, 30 of which are cleared and under post and rail fence, the balance well timbered with good saw timber. This property is on the waters of Bobbs' Creek, 4 miles north of Adolphus Ake's Mill, on the public road leading from Bedford to Johnstown or Jefferson, within 12 miles of Jefferson, and 16 miles of Hollidaysburg. The improvements are a Stone Grist Mill, with two run of Stones, one pair first rate French Burrs, with good merchant and country Bolts, and a complete Smut Machine. The Machinery is all good and substantial, and is partly new. The water power is sufficient during the entire year, and the custom is good and plenty of it. There is also a new Saw Mill on the premises, which will cut from 1500 to 2000 feet of Lumber a day inch measure, which is ready sale at the Mill. One of the Dwelling Houses is a three story frame, suitable for a public House or Store House, and is well finished. There are three other dwellings, two frame and one log house, also a frame stable and Wagon Shed, and other necessary buildings.

Also, will be sold, another Tract of Land containing 300 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared, of which 10 are good meadow with farilities for making 20 or 30 more. The balance well timbered and well watered by the Bobbs' Creek running through it. There is on the premises an excellent site calculated for either Grist Mill or Saw Mill, with head and fall of 22 feet. There is a variety of choice fruit trees on the farm. The buildings are one good Log House and Stable and other outbuildings. Also, will be sold, 640 acres of good timber land, convenient to the Saw Mill, on which are the very best of saw logs. The above land is all patented, and a clear and indisputable title will be made to the purchaser or purchasers. Those wishing to purchase good property, will learn the conditions, (which will be moderate,) by calling with the subscriber, residing on the first named property.

CASELTON AKE.

July 21, 1854.

Delaines, Cashmeres, Alpaccas, Thibet Cloths, &c., &c., of every color, just received and for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

CIRCULAR.

The undersigned present their most sincere thanks to their numerous patrons for their very liberal patronage since opening the NEW STORE on the 14th of April, 1854, which has succeeded far beyond their most sanguine expectations, and has inspired them with renewed efforts to replenish their spring supply with such styles for the coming season, as cannot fail to please the most fastidious. And, as our motto, QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, has been fully carried out, and will continue the ruling feature, you may rest assured of purchasing your goods at the CHEAP SIDE at the very lowest possible prices.

Respectfully,

RUPP & OSTER.

June 16, 1851.

DOCTOR YOURSELF!

The Pocket Æsculapius; or every one his own Physician.

The 50th Edition, with one hundred engravings, showing Diseases and Malformations of the human system in every form and shape. To which is added a Treatise on the Diseases of Females, being of the highest importance to married people, or those contemplating marriage. By WM. YOUNG, M. D.

Let no father be ashamed to present a copy of the ÆSCULAPIUS to his child; it may save him from an early grave. Let no young man or woman enter into the secret obligations of married life without reading the POCKET ÆCULAPIUS. Let no one suffering from a hacknied Cough, Pain in the Side, restless nights, nervous feelings, and the whole train of Dyspeptic sensations, and given up by their physician, be another moment without consulting the ÆSCULAPIUS. Have the married, or those about to be married any impediment, read this truly useful book, as it has been the means of saving thousands of unfortunate creatures from the very jaws of death.

☞Any person sending TWENTY-FIVE GENTS enclosed in a letter, will receive one copy of this work by mail, or five copies will be sent for One Dollar.

Address, (post paid,) Dr. WM. YOUNG,
No. 152 Spruce St., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—1y.

ZINC PAINTS.

One-third cheaper than White Lead, and free from all Poisonous Qualities.

THE NEW JERSEY ZINC COMPANY

HAVING greatly enlarged their works, and improved the quality of their products, are prepared to execute orders for their SUPERIOR PAINTS. DRY, and GROUND IN OIL, in assorted packages of from 25 to 500 pounds: also DRY, in barrels, of 200 pounds each. Their WHITE ZINC, which is sold dry or ground in oil, is warranted PURE and unsurpassed for BODY and UNIFORM WHITENESS.

A method of preparation has recently been discovered, which enables the Company to warrant their paints to keep soft in the kegs for any reasonable time. In this respect their paints will be superior to any other in the market.

Their BROWN ZINC PAINT, which is sold at a low price, and can only be made from the Zinc ores from New Jersey, is now well known for its protective qualities when applied to iron or other metallic surfaces.

Their STONE COLOR PAINT possesses all the properties of the Brown, and is of an agreeable color for painting Cottages, Depots, Outbuilding, Bridges, &c.

Dealers supplied on liberal terms by their Agents.

FRENCH & RICHARDS,

Wholesale Paint Dealers and Importers, N. W. cor. of 10th & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

May 26, 1854.—6m.

Cooking Stoves.

On hand and just receiving a lot of new paterns of Cooking Stoves, for wood and coal, at

BLYMIRES.

In addition to his former stock, the subscriber has received a splendid assortment of Brass, Bell Mettle, Iron and English Kettles, which will please all in want of the article,—also a variety of other articles useful for house keepers. He has also on hand a lot of pump chains and fixtures, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on a short credit.

GEORGE BLYMIRE.

May 19, 1854.

"Fellow Citizens!"

Do you want to *leave your measure* for a FASHIONABLE SUIT OF CLOTHES, warranted to give satisfaction in STYLE, QUALITY, FIT and MAKE? Do you want to see a *large and splendid Stock of*

Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings,

and other seasonable goods for *MEN'S WARE*? Do you want to see a *fine assortment of* COATS, PANTS and VESTS, gotten up in a style not inferior to the best ordered work? Do you want Under Garments of the "*right stripe*," or FURNISHING ARTICLES that "*can't be beat*," or

BOY'S CLOTHING

for your Sons? In short, if you want *all* or *any* of these things so essential to the adornment and comfort of the "outer man," call on

STEPHEN'S, Merchant Tailor,
McKaig's Row, Baltimore Street (next door to Campbell's Drug Store,) Cumberland, Md.

☞ If you want an OUTFIT of
CHEAP READY-MADE CLOTHING,
I would advise you to call at the RAILROAD CLOTHING STORE, near the Depot.

May 19, 1854—1y.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford, Greeting.

KNOW YE that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. **FRANCIS M. KIMMELL**, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace: and JOHN G. HARTLEY and JOS. B. NOBLE, Esqs. Judges of the same Court, in the same County of Bedford, You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford, aforesaid, on the 2d Monday of Feb. (being the 12th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 19th day of Jan. in the year of our Lord 1855.

HUGH MOORE, *Sheriff.*

Jan. 19, 1855.

CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE.

The Great Purifier of the Blood!

NOT A PARTICLE OF MERCURY IN IT.

Let the Afflicted Read and Ponder!

An Infallible Remedy for Scrofula, King's Evil, Rheumatism, Obstinate Cutaneous Eruptions, Pimples or Postules on the Face, Blotches, Boils, Ague and Fever, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ring Worm or Tetter, Scald Head, Enlargement and Pain of the Bones and Joints, Stubborn Ulcers, Syphilitic Disorders, Lumbago, Spinal Complaints, and all Diseases arising from an Injudicious Use of Mercury, Imprudence in Life, or Impurity of the Blood.

☞ This great alterative medicine and Purifier of the Blood is now used by thousands of grateful patients from all parts of the United States, who testify daily to the remarkable cures performed by the greatest of all medicines, "CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE." Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eruptions on the Skin, Liver Disease, Fevers, Ulcers, Old Sores, Affections of the Kidneys, Diseases of the Throat, Female Complaints, Pains and Aching of the Bones and Joints, are speedily put to flight by using this great and inestimable remedy.

For all Diseases of the Blood, nothing has yet been found to compare with it. It cleanses the system of all impurities, acts gently and efficiently on the Liver and Kidneys, strengthens the Digestion, gives tone to the Stomach, makes the skin clear and healthy, and restores the Constitution, enfeebled by disease or broken down by the excesses of youth, to its pristine vigor and strength.

For the Ladies, it is incomparably better than all the cosmetics ever used. A few doses of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE will remove all sallowness of complexion, bring the roses mantling to the cheek, give elasticity to the step, and improve the general health in a remarkable degree, beyond all the medicines ever heard of.

The large number of certificates which we have received from persons from all parts of the United States, is the best evidence that there is no Humbug about it. The press, hotel keepers, magistrates, physicians, and public men, well known to the community, all add their testimony to the wonderful effects of this GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

Call on the AGENT and get a Circular and Almanac, and read the wonderful cures this truly greatest of all medicines has performed.

None genuine unless signed BENNETT & BEERS, Proprietors, No. 3 Pearl Street, Richmond, Va.: to whom all orders for supplies and agencies must be addressed.

Sold by Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford; J. M. BARNDOLLAR, Bloody Run; A. B. BUNN, Schellsburg, and by Dealers in Medicines everywhere. Oct. 20, 1854.—1y.

LIVER COMPLAINT,

Dyspepsia, Jaundice,

Chronic or Nervous Debility, Disease of the Kidneys, and all Diseases arising from a Disordered Liver or Stomach.

Such as Constipation, inward Piles, Fullness of Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits,

CAN BE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON,

No. 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

J. D. SPRING, Laceyville, Pa., April 6, 1854, says: "I can get you some good certificates for your German Bitters in this vicinity if you wish them. A lady purchasing some of it this week, says that it is by far the best medicine she ever knew, having done her and her daughmuch good, &c."

S. B. LAWSON, Benfard's Store, Somerset Co., Pa., August 15, 1853, says: "I am much attached to your German Bitters, having used two bottles of it, which I procured from S. Kurtz, your agent at Somerset, and found great relief from in disease of the Liver. I find it has great effect upon my lungs, strengthening and invigorating them, which, as I am a public speaker, is a great help to me."

DR. GILES, Newton Hamilton, Pa., May, 1851, said: I have used myself half a dozen bottles of your German Bitters for Liver complaint and diseases of a nervous character, resulting from the abuse of mercury. I was poisoned and afflicted with spasms from the use of this latter article. The German Bitters is the first article from which I obtained any relief. I have also given the article to many dyspeptics, with the most salutary result. I think as many more bottles will cure me."

J. C. YOUNG, Esq., of Dauphin, Pa., writes May 5, 1851: "I was afflicted with General Debility, Intestinal weakness and Costiveness, for which I used many different remedies without relief. I at last used your Hoofland's German Bitters. I took a few bottles according to directions, and was completely cured. I have not been so healthy for ten years as I have been since I took your Bitters, which is about one year ago."

The Bitters are ENTIRELY VEGETABLE, always strengthening the system and never prostrating it.

Sold by dealers in medicine and storekeepers everywhere. And by

Dr. F. C. Reamer, Bedford, Pa.

Oct. 20, 1851.—1y.

Truth is Mighty!

Important news for the Invalids of Albany!

FULVERMARCHE'S

HYDRO-ELECTRIC VOLTAIC CHAINS,

A New, Novel, and strictly Scientific Mode of applying Electro-Magnetism for the Instant Relief and Permanent Cure of all NERVOUS DISEASES,

Is for the first time introduced to the people of Albany and vicinity. We know that there is too much good sense among the inhabitants of this place to desire a long, unmeaning, extravagant advertisement; hence we shall simply give you a history of the Chains, and the success they have had in curing within the last year, *NERVOUS DISEASES.*

Pulvermacher's Electric Chains were first used in France, three years since, where the success that attended their use, soon attracted the attention of the FIRST MEDICAL men in Paris, who took pains to give them a still further trial, and recommended their adoption in the different Medical Colleges of that Kingdom. Within the last two years they have been introduced in Germany, Austria, Prussia, Belgium and England, where they soon became the most popular article for the INSTANT RELIEF AND PERMANENT CURE of that class of diseases called Nervous.

One year since they were introduced into the United States, and can now be found in all the principal cities in the Union. It is necessary to speak at length of their great success and unparalleled sale, wherever they have been introduced. It is sufficient to state that they are highly recommended by Professor Mott, Van Buren, Post and Carnochow, of New York, and also in daily use in every Hospital in that city. $1,000 dollars will be given to any person who will produce so many well authenticated certificates of cure, from intelligent patients and scientific physicians, of the following diseases, as may be found in a pamphlet of 36 pages, to be had (gratis) of the only agents in Albany, DEXTER & NELLAGER.

Painful and Swelled Joints	Palpitation of the Heart
Rheumatism	Neuralgia of the Face
Pains in the Back	Nervous Headache
Deafness, Blindness	Dyspepsia, Indigestion
Pains of the Liver	General Debility
Nervous Cough	Female Diseases
Tooth Ache	Prolapsus Uteri.

It is not strange that the application of Electro-Magnetism will instantly relieve pain, wherever located, more quickly than opium or any of its compounds—for it is based upon the true theory of the origin of pain—a lack of the nervous fluid, which the Chains supply, by being applied over the parts affected—after first being moistened with common vinegar, which is the only preparation necessary.

The common sense of the people all over the country is awakening, and they have concluded that they will no longer make drug shops of their stomachs, or be guilty of swallowing the miserable, disgusting nostrums that are thrust before the public.

RHEUMATISM, that common disease of this climate, can be almost INSTANTLY relieved of its pain—and a permanent cure produced by simply applying a chain of 18 links for a few days, a few hours each day.

PROLAPSUS UTERI.

More than one hundred cases of this disease have been cured within the last year, that had baffled every other mode of treatment, by wearing a 30 link chain for a few weeks, by attaching one end upon the spine and the other on the abdomen. After a simple application the worst symtoms disappear, and the patient soon gains flesh and strength. I do not know of one single instance that has not been greatly benefitted, if not permanently cured.

ONE WORD OF CAUTION TO THE LADIES.—Ladies who are ENCIENTE, are requested to wear them only for a few moments at each application, for by long and frequent use MISCARRIAGE is often produced.

JOSEPH STEINERT, General Agent,
Broadway, New York.

Agent:—Dr. F. C. REAMER, Bedford, Pa.

June 9, 1854—1y.

MENGEL HOUSE.

THE subscriber having removed to the Mengle HOUSE, in the Borough of Bedford, recently in the occupancy of Mr. Isaac Mengle, respectfully announces to his old friends, and the public generally, that he is fully prepared to accommodate all who honor him with a call, and hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of custom. He will make it his study to render comfortable all who stop with him—and he invites Travellers, Movers, Drovers, and persons attending Court to give him a trial.

His stabling is of the best quality, and competent to accommodate a large number of horses, and it will always be attended by an obliging and attentive hostler.

Boarders will be taken by the day, week, month, or year, on reasonable terms.

Determined to spare neither pains nor expense to make his house what it should be, he confidently relies upon the public for a generous support.

JAMES S. BECKWITH.

March 31, 1854.

New Drug & Book Store.

WE wish it distinctly understood by this community and country, that we pay particular attention to the selection of our Drugs and Medicines, purchasing none but the *very best* and *purest articles*. We have for sale cheap all the approved popular patent medicines, *Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Jayne's Medicines*, Pain Killer, and all the Sarsaparillas. Also Lubin's Extracts for the Handkerchief, fancy soaps, colognes, pommades, ox marrow, &c. We also keep constantly on hand a general assortment of *School & Miscellaneous Books*, Blank Books, Cap and Post Paper, &c., &c., &c. In fact, if you want anything in the Drug, Medicine, Book, Soap or Brush line, call at the New Drug and Book Store and you *shall* be accommodated.

B. F. HARRY.

Jan. 13, 1854.

LUMBER! LUMBER!!

The subscriber has on hand a large assortment of LUMBER of the best quality, among which is 100,000 Shingles, of different kinds; 75,000 feet of superior Boards, and a splendid lot of Locust Posts. Builders, and others in want of Lumber, will find it to their advantage to examine his large assortment.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Jan. 14, 1853.

GUN SMITHING.

DANIEL B. BORDER respectfully informs the citizens of Bedford and vicinity that he has removed his shop to the house in the east end of Bedford, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh, where he is prepared to manufacture *Double and Single barrel Rifles* and *Double and Single barrel Shot Guns* of the best quality.

☞All repairing of guns, locks, &c., done with neatness and despatch.

May 26, 1854.

Life Insurance.

Key Stone Mutual Life Insurance Company of Harrisburg, Pa., has a Guarantee Capital of $75,000.

President, Hon. LUTHER REILEY, M. D. Pamphlets, Circulars and all necessary information can be obtained by calling at the office of the subscriber, authorized agent for Bedford County.

C. N. HICKOK, Agent.

SAMUEL D. SCOTT, M. D. Medical Examiner.

October 10, 1851.

GLOBE HOTEL,

West Pitt Street, Bedford, Pennsylvania.

VALENTINE STECKMAN, *Proprietor.*

April 7, 1854.—1y.*

SHINGLES.—10,000 White Pine Lap Shingles for sale by A. B. CRAMER & CO.

FISH.—Another supply of Mackeral, Shad, and Herring, just received and for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Julianna Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Intelligence from Cuba.

A Revolution Anticipated.

Wholesale & Retail Tobacco, Snuff and Cigar STORE.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that they have constantly on hand a large and extensive assortment of choice Cigars, viz: Regalias, La' Normas, Principees, Casadoris, Havanas, Ceroots, Plantation and Jenny Linds—together with half-Spanish and Common of a superier quality. Also, a variety of chewing Tobaccos and Snuffs, all of which will be disposed of upon the most reasonable terms.

J. S. & G. W. CROUSE.

N. B. All orders promptly attended to.

April 15, 1853.

King & Moorhead,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

And Commission MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Produce and Pittsburg Manufactures,

No. 27, Wood St. Pittsburg.

May 16, 1851.

HARDWARE STORE.

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, would respectfully beg leave to announce to the public in general that he has just received from the Eastern Cities, in addition to his former stock, a large and well selected assortment of Hardware, embracing every article usually found in Stores of this description. His stock of Nails, Steel, Shovels, Edge Tools, building Hardware, Cutlery, Saws, Chains, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Chissels, Planes, Stair Rods, Coffee Mills, Augurs, &c., &c., is very large and of the best quality, and will be sold at a small profit. He also keeps a general assortment of Groceries, Spices, &c., &c., to which he invites the attention of the people. He has removed his Store to the Room occupied as the Post Office. Call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

ANDRIS SAUPP.

June 10, 1853.

WM. P. SCHELL, ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care *in the Counties of Bedford and Fulton.*

Bedford, Nov. 1, 1847.

C. N. HICKOK, Dentist.

OFFICE on Pitt-street, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, Bedford, Pa. Teeth plugged, Regulated, &c. and artificial teeth inserted from one to an entire set. Charges moderate, and all operations warranted. *Terms.—CASH.*

Bedford, May 3, 1850.

COACH AND WAGON FACTORY.

The undersigned having entered into partnership in the above business, would announce to the citizens of Bedford County that they are now prepared, at their Shop at the East End of this Borough, to furnish CARRIAGES and BUGGIES, of every style and price; also, COACHES, WAGONS, and PLOUGHS. BLACKSMITH work of every description executed to order, on the shortest notice, at their shop adjoining the Coach Factory.

Determined to keep none but the best of workmen in their employ, and to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the State, they hope to receive liberal encouragement.

☞Country Produce of all kinds taken in exchange for work and the highest prices allowed. We respectfully invite the public to give us a call.

WM. WEISEL,
JOHN FOSTER.

Bedford, Feb. 3, 1854.

A CARD.

HAVING disposed of my Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Books, &c., to Dr. FRANCIS C. REAMER, I take this opportunity of recommending him to my friends and former patrons as a Physician of much experience and skill, in whom they can place entire confidence.

S. D. SCOTT.

Feb. 24, 1854.

DR. WM. BURCH

Having permanently located in Pattonsville, Bedford County, respectfully tenders his services to the public in the line of his profession.

Pattonsville, March 3, 1853—1y.

STOVE BLACKING.

ALL persons in want of Stove Blacking will find an article called the Victoria, superior to anything of the kind now in use.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

W. B. CLARKE,

WITH

Bunn, Raignel & Co.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

British, French and American

DRY GOODS,

No. 91 North Third Street, PHILADELPHIA.

THE undersigned would respectfully call the attention of his old friends in the counties of Bedford, Fulton, Somerset, Blair, and Cambria, to the above CARD, with the hope that, when they visit the city to purchase GOODS, they will not fail to call at "No. 91 North Third Street," where, he feels satisfied, they will find as choice a selection of Goods (on as reasonable terms) as are to be found in any other house in Philadelphia.

W. B. CLARKE.

March 24, 1854.—1y.

P. A. HEALEY & BRO.,

Wholesale Druggists,

AND DEALERS IN

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, VARNISHES, DYE-Stuffs, Spices, Patent Medicines, &c.,

Cumberland, Md.

☞ *Orders from Physicians and Merchants filled with pure and unadulterated articles, at Baltimore prices.*

June 9, 1854—1y.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

The undersigned respectfully inform their friends and customers that they have just received a very full assortment of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which will be offered at very reduced rates.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Oct. 13, 1854.

Wool, Rag, List and Hemp Carpeting, from 18c up, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

Overcoats, Cassimere and Cassinett Coats, Vests, &c., cheap, by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

Nov. 24, 1854.

Iron, Nails, Spikes, and Grain and Grass Scythes for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

Just received, a lot of *Melodeons, Flutes, Guitars, &c., &c.*, which we offer on the most reasonable terms.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co.

Chambersburg, Pa.

Nov. 17, 1854.—3m.

BOOKS! BOOKS!! BOOKS!!!

Just received a very large assortment of Cobb's series of School Books, to which we would respectfully call the attention of the Merchants of Bedford County. We can supply them wholesale as cheap as they can be bought in small quantities in the cities. Our stock of miscellaneous Books, Stationery, &c., is also very extensive, and our facilities for procuring goods are such, that *any thing* ordered, if not already on hand, can be procured in a very short time.

SHRYOCK, REED & Co.

Mansion House, Chambersburg, Pa.

Nov. 17. 1854,—3m.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that letters testamentary on the Estate of Samuel Gruber, late of Southampton Township, deceased, have been this day granted to the subscriber, living in said Township. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same are requested to make known the same without delay.

MARY GRUBER.

Dec. 15, 1854. *Executrix.*

D. E. WUNDERLICH. E. P. NEAD.

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

**They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

TIN & COPPER WARE.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish, wholesale and retail, Tin and Copper Ware in great variety, on the most reasonable terms.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

DR. A. B. MADAN

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Schell-burg and vicinity. Office in the room formerly occupied by Dr. BRAMWELL, opposite Mr. Frazer's Tavern. ☞All night calls promptly attended to.

April 8, 1853.

MONEY WANTED.

All persons indebted to the subscriber are requested to make payment on or before the 1st day of May next. All accounts unsettled at that date will be collcted by course of law.

C. N. HICKOK.

March 31, 1854.

DR. F. C. REAMER

RESPECTFULLY begs leave to tender his Professional Services to the Citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

☞Office in Julianna Street, at the Drug and Book Store. Feb. 17, 1854.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE

AND FANCY GOODS.

A Choice Assortment of the Finest Quality, For Sale at the Lowest Cash Prices, at

WM. B. ELTONHEAD'S,

No. 184 South Second Street, between Pine and Union, West Side, PHILADELPHIA.

The assortment embraces a *Large and Select Stock of Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Albata Ware, plated with fine Silver, in Spoons, Forks, Ladles, &c. —Jet Goods, Fans and Fancy Articles* of a superior quality, deserving the examination of those who desire to procure the *best goods* at the *Lowest Cash Prices.*

Having a *practical knowledge* of the business, and all available facilities for Importing and Manufacturing, the subscriber confidently invites purchasers, believing that he can supply them on terms as favorable as any other establishment in either of the Atlantic Cities.

☞All kinds of Diamond and Pearl Jewelry and Silver Ware manufactured to order, within a reasonable time.

☞Watches, Jewelry and Silver Ware *faithfully repaired.* WM. B. ELTONHEAD,

No. 184 South Second Street, a few doors above the Second Street Market, West Side.

☞In the South Window of the Store may be seen the famous BIRD CLOCK, which commands the admiration of the scientific and curious.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.

Cessna & Shannon,

HAVE formed a Partnership in the Practice of the Law. ☞Office nearly opposite the Post Office, where one or the other may at all times be found.

Bedford, Oct. 26, 1849.

John A. Blodget,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. ☞*Office nearly opposite the office of the Bedford Gazette.*

March 3, 1854.

Watches and Jewelry.

The subscriber would respectfully announce to his customers and the public generally, that he has just received from the East, and is now opening at his old stand in the Borough of Bedford, nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, a well selected assortment of Watches and Jewelry, consisting, in part, of Fine Gold Levers, Lepine & Silver Watches—also a variety of Gold Chains, Keys, Gold Pencils, & Pens—Rings, Ear Rings, Bracelets, Breast Pins, Cuff Pins, &c. Albatta Spoons and Forks, and 8 day and 30 hour Clocks. Persons will find it to their interest to call and examine my stock. My motto is quick sales and small profits. Watches & Clocks repaired as usual.

H. NICODEMUS.

Aug. 26, 1853.

HUMMEL'S ESSENCE OF COFFEE.

EVERY ONE who has used Hummel's Essence of Coffee, knows that one package will go as far as 4 pounds of the best Java Coffee, and coffee made by this Essence will preserve perfectly the real taste of Java coffee, but will have a more delicate and finer flavor, a finer color, and will certainly be much wholesomer for every person than pure Java Coffee.

☞For sale at Dr. B. F. HARRY'S new Drug and Book Store. Oct. 7, 1853

OLD PEWTER & COPPER WANTED.

THE highest price, in cash or trade, allowed for old Pewter and Copper.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Sept. 9, 1853.

John P. Reed,

Attorney at Law, Bedford, Pennsylvania,

Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.

☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.

Bedford, Feb. 20, 1852.

Dr. B. F. Harry

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.

Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. John Hofus.

June 24, 1853.

DR. S. A. R. FISH

HAVING located at Summerhill, in Cambria County, respectfully tenders his professional services to the public.

Dr. Fish is in possession of a certain preventive for Flux, Scarlet Fever, and Fevers in general, which he will warrant for both adults and children for the space of one summer season.

May 6, 1853.

JOHN R. EDIE, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the courts of this county. During the term of Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

ISAAC HUGUS, Attorney at Law,

WILL hereafter regularly attend the sittings of the Courts of this county.—During the terms of the Court he may be consulted professionally at the Hotel of Maj. Davis.

Bedford, March 10, 1854.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WANTED.

Ten *School Teachers* are wanted to take charge of the various Schools of Colerain Township. Schools to open on the 1st of November. All desired information can be obtained by application to

JNO. A. CORLE,

August 25, 1854. *Colerain Township.*

NOTICE.

The Partnership heretofore existing between Thomas and John King, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having unsettled accounts with them, are requested to attend to their liquidation without delay.

THOMAS KING,
June 1, 1854. JOHN KING.

Having this day associated Henry S. King, of the City of Pittsburg, with us in the business of manufacturing Iron, the business will be conducted under the name and firm of John King & Co.

THOMAS KING,
June 9, 1854. JOHN KING.

INFORMATION WANTED.

If there are any persons in Bedford or the adjoining counties who had a son or brother by name of *Samuel McGriger* who enlisted in the army of the United States sometime about October, 1850, at or near Columbia, Pa. they are requested to make known the fact to the undersigned, and they may hear of something to their advantage.

A. SAUPP.

P. M. Bedford, Pa.

Sept. 29, 1854—6t.

STOVES!

ON hand, and for sale, a superior lot of Cooking, Ten Plate, Parlor, and Church Stoves.

GEO. BLYMIRE.

Wm. Henry Leas,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Fort Desmoines, Iowa,

WILL give special attention to locating lands—investing money—paying taxes—making collections, &c., &c.

☞*Refers to Gen. Bowman and Hon. Job Mann.* Sept. 8, 1854.

DR. P. S. THOMPSON

Having permanently located at Centreville, Bedford County, Pa. offers his Professional services to the Citizens of the surrounding Country. Office and Residence at the Half-Way House.

July 28, 1854.—2m.

Mens, Boys, and Youths, city-made calfskin Boots, for sale by

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

VINEGAR WANTED.—A fair price will be given for Ten Barrels of pure Cider Vinegar, by

Sept. 8, 1854. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

TO THE MILLINERY TRADE.

JOHN STONE & SONS,

Importers and Dealers in

FRENCH MILLINERY GOODS,

No. 45 South Second Street, PHILADELPHIA,

Are now prepared to offer their customers and the trade an unusually large and well selected assortment of RIBBONS, SATINS, VELVETS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, LACES, and every other article appertaining to the Millinery trade.

☞Our stock being of our own direct importation, offers great advantages both in styles and prices.

Oct. 13, 1854.—1y.